# The Weekly Pacific.

"First Pure then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy."

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## The Weekly Pacific.

### A New Year's Picture.

BY ELLEN LOUISE.

"Speak gently to the poor,
Let no harsh word be heard.
They have enough they must endure,
Without an unkind word."

Brightly glowed the fire in the pleasant parlor of Mr. George Curtis, as, returning from his store, he threw himself into his easy chair, and his daughter Addie busied herself in removing his wrappers. "Very pleasant this," said Mr. Curtis, as he sank back into the crimson velvet cushions, and looked around on his beautiful room. In truth it was a cheering sight. The rich Turkey carpet on the floor was o'er wrought with boquets of green and crimson, and bunches of fruit, looking as if freshly gathered and piled on snow. On the walls hung gems of painting by the old masters; soft, dreamy looking Italian landscapes; heads of Guido, with their large, spiritual eyes; pure-browed Madonnas, and bright, glowing landscapes by Claude Lorraine. Here and there hung massive mirrors, multiplying every bright picture, and glowing and sparkling in the fireshine. In the centre of the room stood a richly inlaid Mosaic table, with its ornaments of alabaster, and over it hung a massive chandalier. Near by sat a beautiful girl, bending over what seemed to be an intensely interesting book. She was indeed beautiful as any of the creations of the painters. Her dark hair was looped up in heavy braids, with chains of pearl, and her robe of crimson cashmere was scarcely brighter than her glowing cheeks. Her thin, bright lips were parted as if in earnest thought, and her white teeth glowed between like pearls. Her brow seemed almost too massive for the lower face, and hers was one of those strong characterizations in which the intellect preponderates almost wholly over the affections, and yet Catharine Curtis was gloriously beautiful.

Scarcely less lovely was Addie, who by this time had returned and was nestling on an ottoman at her father's feet; but hers was altogether a different style of beauty. She had a sweet open brow, not high but broad and very fair, and beneath, two clear, innocent brown eyes were shining in the perfect truthfulness of a young and innocent heart. Her simple robe of blue merino contrasted finely with the pure whiteness of her snowy neck and shoulders. She sat with her small white hands crossed over her father's knee, looking up into his face as if earth nor Heaven contained a sight so dear.

Catharine and Addie Curtis were orphans. The mother died when the former was two years old, and the latter scarcely as many weeks. The heart of Mr. Curtis seemed buried in the grave of his wife, and bright eyes flashed in vain their glances of tenderness into his own. To the world, he grew cold, and stern, and lavished the whole wealth of his affection upon his motherless girls. They had graduated at school but a few months before, and their father's heart was proud, and glad, and he brought them to his palace home.

Catharine had immediately assumed her place at the head of her father's table and household, and no one could say but that she did the honors with a queenly grace and dignity. But it was *Addie's* hand which placed the easy chair to await his coming; it was she who put the slippers which she had embroidered, before the grate; she who studied, with the most minute and graceful attention, his every wish; and Mr. Curtis, proud as he was of his eldest daughter, *loved* Addie best. You could see that, by the way his eye kindled, as he rested his hand upon her brown curls.

Just then the door bell rang, and a wasted, woe begone figure rushed wildly by the servant, who strove to restrain her into the pleasant parlor, whither she was led by the warm firelight, and the glow of the brilliant lights. In she rushed and sank sobbing at the feet of Catharine Curtis. Oh! it was a wild tale of sorrow and destitution, that which poor Madge Baker sobbed out at the feet of the proudly intellectual girl, who had carefully withdrawn her crimson robe from the contamination of a touch so vulgar. When the story was concluded, tears stood in the eyes of Mr. Curtis, and Addie had hid her tearful face upon her bosom, but Catharine rose proudly, and remarked, "Really, I should think the town authorities should take cognizance of such cases. Here girl, here are some tickets for the soup society; you can take them and go!"

"Wait in the kitchen a moment," said Addie, as she rung for a servant to take her down, and then she pleaded whisperingly with her father: "It's the evening before New Year's, papa, and tisn't very late. Do let us go down, dear, dear papa." Seemingly the answer was favorable; for Addie flew like a bird for the great coat and mufflers, and then while her father was putting them on, she glided down into the kitchen, and setting some refreshment before the trembling girl, she busied herself by putting some light and nourishing viands into a large basket. Then she brought forward a warm shawls, and bade Madge wrap herself therein, for that she and her father would accompany her home. And amid half checked exclamations of surprise from Catharine, Mr. Curtis went forth in the cold winter evening, with his pet hanging upon his arm.

Down blind alleys, and through dark streets, they followed their silent guide, until at last she led them up a rickety stair-case, into a cold and desolate attic. A footman had followed them with a basket and a lantern, which revealed a scene of misery and destitution such as had never before met the gaze of Adelaide Curtis.

On a low couch of straw lay a beautiful child of some three years old, though his pale and hollow cheeks seemed to whisper of an early grave. There was nothing to screen him from the cold but the tattered remains of an old cloak, and his thin fingers were stiff with the chill night air. Over a handful of expiring embers, on the rude hearth-stone, was crouching a slender and delicate woman, bearing on her attenuated features the relict of great beauty.

In her lap lay the head of a girl of some seven summers, with its golden curls floating over her mother's tattered dress, like the rays of sunshine flickering on the darksome walls of a dungeon.

The woman started, as the light glanced in, and exclaimed, "Oh, Madge, Maggie, have you brought anything?" and then seeing strangers, she crouched down again beside the embers. The footman sat down the basket in the midst, and Maggie gently roused the slumbering children. While they were regaling themselves, Addie drew from the suffering mother an account of early days. It was a common, but "o'er true" tale. Mrs. Barker was the child of pious parents, and her childhood days were passed in a pleasant country town. But her parents died, and the world dealt hardly with her, until at last she gave her hand to one every way worthy, only that the curse of poverty was written on his brow. He had come to the great city, sickened, and died, and Mrs. Barker, always delicate, had overtasked herself until she too had fallen sick.

Gently Addie Curtis listened to the tale, and the tears stood in her brown eyes as she pressed her purse into Mrs. Barker's hand. "God bless it to you, and I would there were more of it!" And she went forth, that fair, beautiful girl, followed by the blessing of the widow and the fatherless.

Next morning Mr. Curtis put a hundred dollar bill into the hand of each of his daughters, telling them that, for once, he preferred to give them their New Year's gifts in money. Catharine thanked him with a smile on her lips, and Addie, with a tear in her eye. And the two fair girls went forth, each on their different errands.

Catharine in her father's splendid carriage, and Addie in a cab hired for the occasion. Catharine returned with an illuminated edition of Shakspeare, and a set of very fine engravings, for her tastes were always intellectual; but Addie brought home nothing, only the smile was bright on her lips, and the joylight brighter in her eyes; but the morning sunshine of January 2d, 1853, shone into a pleasant cottage, in the suburbs of the city, (of which the rent was paid in advance,) over a new rag carpet, a bright polished grate, with its wooden coal fire—over a box or two of flowers standing in the window, half shaded by the snowy curtains, and the bright pine table and new wooden chairs; and the rays glowed and sparkled like a halo of glory on the pages of a Bible, and the fingers which rested on the passage, "blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy," for there in the pleasant cottage, before the bright coal fire, and with the morning sunshine brightening over her, the widow Barker knelt with her children, and called on Heaven to bless the name of Addie Curtis, who had tried, with her New Year's present, the pleasant experiment, how much good can be done by a hundred dollars!—*Excelsior.*

### THE SORROW OF THE SEA.

*"There is sorrow upon the sea; it cannot be quit."*

WHY moanest thou, oh sea?
Plaining for ever round thy thousand isles;
Pouring out life in prayer unceasingly,
Heedless of worship or of loving wiles?
Which nature showers with lavish hand on thee;
Night's orbial splendors, and Day's golden glow,
Alike forgot in thine unfathomed woe.

What seekest thou of heaven?
Tossing thine arms so wildly toward the sky;
What gifts remain to mortals yet ungiven,
That thou assail'st the treasury on high
With violence—by fiercest longings driven?
Striving so vainly in thy billowy rage
As a gryed eagle frets against his cage.

Tell us thy woe, thou deep!
Thou mightiest emblem of a human soul,
When midnight glooms the sunniest gleams out-sweep;
When mountain high the waves of passion roll
Or lapse away on golden sands to sleep;
When Hope, when comes the most tempestuous night,
Still tints the wave with phosphorescent light.

Is it, thou sorrowing sea,
That every gale which fans thy heavy breast
Accusing cries of great humanity,
Who blinded by a strong enchanter's spell,
Wears countless forms, a single foe to quell.

A prophet art thou sent,
Shouting with solemn voice, from clime to clime
Like seers of old, whose wild inspired lament
Swept wave-like o'er the world in chords sublime,
Thrilling all hearts with awe where'er it went?
Nay, if thou art, chant'st less mournful strain,
A joyous anthem, not a sad refrain.

Lift high thy sounding voice,
Shout to the universe, the day draws nigh
When the down-trodden millions shall rejoice;
Broad gleams the dawning on the eastern sky,
And from the busy multitudes come up the noise
Of new-born life; and bursts of purest song,
Proclaim a heavenly advent waited long.

Bid earth take heart, the day
Of world-wide brotherhood at last has come,
The mists of selfish Pride shall break away,
And Love's pure light irradiate the gloom,
Routing blind ignorance by its fluid ray;
Kindling the tempted earth, serene and vast,
With glory from the golden throne outcast.

And thou, oh sounding sea!
Stretching away from shore to shore, from pole to pole
Shalt gather from each one the minstrelsy
Of choral songs, uniting as they roll
In one grand jubilant anthem of the free,
And weaving it in harmony with thine own,
Shalt bear the chorus up to heaven's high throne.

### The Puritans—BY GEO. BANCROFT.

Hardly a nation in Europe has yet made its criminal law so humane as that of early New England. A crowd of offences was, at one sweep, brushed from the catalogue of capital crimes. The idea was never received that the forfeiture of life may be demanded for the protection of property; the punishment of theft, for burglary and high-way robbery, was far more mild than the penalties imposed even by modern American legislation.

Of divorce I have found no example; yet a clause in one of the statutes recognizes the possibility of such an event. Divorce from bed and board, the separate maintenance without the dissolution of the marriage contract—an anomaly in Protestant legislation, that punish the innocent more than the guilty—was utterly abhorrent from their principles. The care for posterity was everywhere visible. Since the sanctity of the marriage bed is the safeguard of families, and can alone interest the father in the welfare and instruction of his offspring, its purity was protected by the penalty of death; a penalty which was inexorably enforced upon the guilty wife and her paramour.

If in respect, the laws were more severe, in another they were more lenient than modern manners approve. The girl whom youth and affection betrayed into wackness, was censured, pitied and forgiven; the law compelled the seducer of innocence to marry the person who had imposed every obligation by the concession of every right. The law implies an extremely pure community; in no other would it find a place in the statute book; in no other would public opinion tolerate the rule.

The benevolence of the early Puritan, appears from other examples. Their thoughts were always fixed on posterity. Domestic discipline was highly valued; but if the law was severe against the undutiful child, it was also severe against a faithless parent. The slave-trade was forbiden under penalty of death. The earliest laws, till 1654, did not permit any man's person to be kept in prison for debt, except when there was an appearance of some estate which the debtor would not produce. Even the brute creation were not forgotten, and cruelty towards animals was a civil offence.

The first years of the residence of the Puritans in America were years of great hardship and affliction; it is an error to suppose that this short season of distress was not promptly followed by abundance and happiness. The people were full of affection, and the objects of love were around them—They struck root in the soil immediately.—They enjoyed religion. They were from the first, industrious, enterprising and frugal; affluence followed of course. When persecution ceased in New-England, there were already in New-England towns and who would not change their places for any other in the world; and they were tempted in vain, with invitations to the Bahama Isles, to Jamaica, to Trinidad.

The purity of morals completes the picture of colonial felicity. "As Ireland will not brook venomous beasts, so will not that land vile livers." One might dwell there from year to year, and not see a drunkard, or hear an oath, or meet a beggar. The consequence was universal health—one of the chief elements of public happiness. The average duration of life in New-England compared with Europe, was doubled; and the human race was so vigorous, that of all who were born in the world, more than two in ten—full four in nineteen—attained the age of seventy. Of those who lived beyond ninety, the proportion, as compared with European tables of longevity, was still more remarkable.

[ORIGINAL.]

### SPRING IN CALIFORNIA.

BY MRS. M. D. BYRNES.

It brings no blast of the storm-king,
No sound of the driving snow,
It pours us now at the fireside
To bask in the ruddy glow.

But soft and warm pours the sunshine
All day from a heaven so blue,
And young leaves toy with the light wind
That steals from their cheeks the dew.

The red-breast sings on the oak-bough,
The wild duck is out on the bay,
The lark springs up from the hill-side
And with swift wing darts away.

'Mid springing grass on the upland,
Where the star-flower lends peep up,
With folded wing sits the blue bird
And drinks from the butter-cup.

In the emerald robe of the valley
The golden violet shines,
And the orchis wreathed with the blue bell
In gorgeous broidery twines.

O month, that sold to the East land
The breath of the storm first bring,
To us thy days are the fete days
In the glorious reign of Spring.

### Anecdotes of Preaching.

The late Mr. W. Dawson, better known as the Yorkshire Farmer, was celebrated for his remarkable eloquence, piety and zeal. He possessed, in a remarkble degree, the power of turning to the greatest advantage, any circumstance calculated to add to the effect, or give point to his discourses.

A remarkable instance of this power occurred when once preaching his famous sermon from Rev. vi; 8; after describing in most graphic language, the awful and perilous condition of the sinner exposed to the righteous judgments of offended justice, he introduces the Messenger of State, the rider of the pale horse. Riveting the attention of his audience by a powerful and vivid description of death and its consequences, he made a pause in his discourse. The most profound silence pervaded the church, so much so, that the ticking of the clock in the gallery could be distinctly heard. Taking advantage of the circumstance, he leaned forward over the front of the pulpit, and swayed his hand to and fro, like the pendulum of a clock. Then lifting his finger in an attitude of profound attention, in a scarcely audible whisper, he said, "Hark! hark! Listen! Don't you hear the tramp of the cold pitch, he? Then elevating his voice to its highest pitch, he exclaimed, "Lord, save the senner, for death is upon him, and hell is close behind!"

The effect was overwhelming. Strong men swooned away, and it was a considerable time before the preacher could resume his discourse.

At another time, when preaching in South Lambeth on the offices of Christ, after presenting him as the Great Teacher and Priest who made himself an offering for sin, the preacher introduced as the King of saints. After proving to a demonstration that he was King in his own right, he proceeded to the Coronation. Borrowing his ideas from scenes familiar to his audiance, he at last marshalled the immense procession, moving toward the grand temple to place the insignia of royalty upon the head of the King of the Universe.

So vividly did the preacher describe the scene, that you actually thought you were gazing upon that long line of Patriarchs and Kings, Prophets and Apostles, Martyrs and Confessors of every age and clime, until at length the great temple was filled, and the solemn and imposing ceremony of crowning was about to take place. The audience by this time were wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, and while momentarily expecting to hear the anthem peal out from the vast assemblage, the preacher commenced singing,

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,
Let angels prostrate fall," &c.

The effect was electrical. The audience started to their feet, and sang the hymn with such spirit and feeling, as perhaps it was never sung before or since.

### Delusions of Mormonism.

Mr. John Hyde, lately an elder among the Mormons, but who recoiled with horror from its disgusting doctrines, and made his escape from Salt Lake City, is now lecturing in different parts of the country on the Doctrines and Designs of Mormonism. In a late address, he thus describes the process of delusion in his own case:—

Nine years ago, in a happy and comfortable home in London, the Mormon faith first reached me. But Mormonism in Europe and America are two different systems. All its abhorrent peculiarities were vehemently denied. They seemed a singular people, and were represented as being singularly pure and blessed. I listened to their statements. Their earnest zeal and self-devotion excited my curiosity and enlisted my sympathies. Their novel dogmas and sophistry bewildered my reason, and confounded my objections. I was a boy of fifteen. I judged it with a boy's judgment—embraced it with a boy's ardor. Three months after my baptism, I was ordained a priest, and began preaching the system as I believed it, in various parts of England and France. In 1853, I sailed from Liverpool to America, with four hundred emigrants, our destination being the Salt Lake Valley. From New Orleans we ascended the Mississippi to Keokuk, where we united with the rest of the Mormon emigrants, 2,500 in number. Over the broad plains of Nebraska we slowly wended our way—the sun our pillar of fire by day, and we followed his course to the West. One golden evening in October, weary and footsore, we climbed a ragged mountain—torrents dwindled into silver threads, and looked like white snakes twisting among the descended foliage. Around us the snow clad hills—above us the crimson clouds—before us the Salt Lake Valley—the city of promise—the land of life! I remember how I wept and shouted, how wives hung upon their husbands, how fathers blessed their children; how grey heads were bowed in prayer. With one voice, we shouted Hosannah! while the hills echoed it up to heaven, and the mountain breezes wafted it down toward our brethren, our city, our home. But alas, for our error! A tale for new proselytes.

The mysteries of Mormon initiation are a mere childish farce. The Neophyte is summoned into the Endowment House, there the males are separated from the females, and sent to different sets of rooms. He is laid in a bath, washed and blessed all over in detail, and then pronounced clean from the blood of this generation. A new name is whispered in his ear, and he is told that his salvation depends upon his recollecting it. He is then ushered into another room, anointed and scented with oil, and again blessed from head to foot. He is then clothed in a white linen garment, with symbolic marks upon each breast and right knee. Over this is placed a white linen robe, crossing the shoulder and reaching the floor, and is tied around the waist with a small Masonic apron—a linen cap and shoes complete the equipment. During this investure, some elders are heard in an adjoining room performing the first chapter of Genesis—that is, creating the world. One personating God, issuing his orders, Jesus Christ and Michael, pretend to execute them. The six days are run through in about as many minutes, and when the Creator was supposed to be at work on Adam, the personator of the Deity entered our room and began to knead us into shape. He blew into our faces and commanded us to see. We were ordered to shut our eyes, and when we opened them, our wives stood beside us, as Eve stood beside Adam. They had undergone similar treatment, and thus was the great drama of Creation most absurdly burlesqued. Now we are ushered into the garden of Eden, when the Devil, fantastically dressed, made his appearance, tempting us at the same time to pluck some dried raisins tied to a shrub. Our wives being instructed, did so, and we shared the forbidden fruit. The Creator then enters, drives out the devil, and curses us, but soon relents, and promises a Savior who shall take the curse from us. In four different rooms we are made to make certain covenants. In the first to swear with fearful penalties to observe chastity of body and mind. In the second we swear unlimited obedience to Mormon priesthood, and antagonism to all other sects. In the third, we swear inviolable secresy, fearfully necessary to guard the oath administered in the fourth. In this latter around an altar, we are sworn and threatened with most terrible penalties, to cherish eternal enmity against the United States Government, to destroy, and overturn it, to baffle its designs, and frustrate its intentions, to renounce all allegiance and refuse submission, and to teach our hate to our children, and on our death-bed leave it to them as a legacy.

The lecturer now addressed a few remarks to those who might, however unlikely it may appear, have become prejudiced in behalf of Mormonism. He concluded by saying that he warred not with persons. If Mormonism be true, Brigham's being a bad man will not make it false. If it be false, though he lived as an angel, would not make it true. I did not renounce Brigham Young but Mormonism. I do not oppose him for he will soon pass away, and leave only a dishonorable memory and a blackened

### The King's Messenger.

Jeffry Hayes was a person of considerable importance in his little neighborhood, for not only was he the champion of every malcontent who braved a quarrel, and resolved to fight it out with the offender, but he had the first and surest news in the days when armed horsemen did the work now performed by rail and telegraph, and when gossips, bursting with impatience, rushed to the blacksmith's forge to hear from his lips the last report left behind by some galloping rider, who had been detained while his horse was being shod.

Jeffry did not fail to make the most of such opportunities; and at a time when insurrection had disturbed a portion of the king's dominions, he was in the height of village popularity, dispensing news and leading politics, and enjoying the well-earned distinction of being known as the best craftsman of his kind, and the most loyal to be found on the great London road.

One dark evening, as usual, the bright fire from the smithy of Jeffry Hayes flung its ruddy glow across the highway, the sounds of labor had ceased, and several idle villagers were lounging round their oracle until he should think proper to put out his fire and adjourn with them to the nearest ale-house. The smith himself, with broad shoulders and muscular arms, was flourishing his great hammer to the eager narrative of an angry youth, who was telling of an insult he wished to avenge, and was enlisting the pugnacious sympathies of his athletic friend, who praised his courage, and promised all honorable assistance on the occasion.

"Ay, I was sure you would stand by me and see justice done," said the obliged challenger.

"That will I," said Hayes, warmly, and with various oaths. "Fix time and place, and I will be there to the minute, if the high sheriff himself, on his Majesty's errand, brought his horse to be shod as no one but Jeffry Hayes can do it. I'm not the man, as you all know, to desert a friend in need, nor keep out of the way when blows are going. But hark! here comes a horseman, and I hear by the footfall, there's work to be done yet. Stand by, my lads, and let the gentleman ride straight in!"

In a few seconds more a horseman rode up and asked if a lost shoe could be replaced at once.

"Just in time, sir," said Jeffery, stepping forward and lifting the hoof, while the rider dismounted, and leaning against the door-post surveyed by firelight the several persons in the shed.

"You have ridden hard and far, sir," remarked the ironsmith, as he proceeded to his work.

"Yes, and must further still before I rest," replied the stranger.

"Important business on hand, I suppose, sir?" said Jeffry.

"Very; I am the king's messenger, and must not loiter by the way."

If a hammer could speak, that of Jeffry Hayes would have borne witness to the right loyal grasp of its master's powerful hand, as he swung it with increased vehemence and precision on hearing this intelligence.

"Good news at court, I hope, sir," said he pompously.

"The very best. A free pardon for all the rebels."

"A free pardon!" exclaimed all at once. "What, after all they have done?"

"Free, unconditional, pardon," repeated the traveler, "except it be considered a condition that they accept it."

"They can't, surely, but do that," exclaimed Jeffry; "the very thought of such clemency ought to make them lay down their arms, and be true subjects for the rest of their lives."

"Yet, strange to say, the fact, though quite certain, does not do it."

"What, are they going on in rebellion in the face of pardon, and with no hope, either of success to their cause at last?"

"Even so, excepting here and there one who sees things in a better light."

"Well, then, they deserve execution; and why should not justice take its course?" said the blacksmith fiercely. "My opinion is that it's possible to be too lenient; and loyal men look to governments to do their duty without fear or favor."

"You would have me believe that you are not a rebel yourself, friend," said the stranger in a low voice to the smith.

"I? Yes, I would like to see the man who dares to call me rebel," said Jeffry Hayes, with the voice of a Stentor, and mingling his speech with many terrible oaths; "he should know something of this arm." And down came the hammer upon the anvil with a blow that made the roof ring again.

"Then that dare I," said the traveler, boldly; "and your own lips have condemned you."

"You had better mount and begone," whispered a villager, at the sight of Jeffry's face like a thunder-cloud, as he slowly lifted himself from bending over the horse's hoof, and fixed a flashing eye on the stranger's face, who, nevertheless stood unmoved and undismayed, adding deliberately:

"'Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.' So runs the holy law, and I call you all to witness that no loyal man trifles with or profanes the name of the prince he loves and serves. How say you, friends, is it not rebellion against God wilfully and continually to break and despise His law?"

There was no answer, and Jeffry was busy with the shoe again.

"But," continued the stranger, "I told you that I am the King's messenger, bearing unconditional pardon to all who will accept it. All have sinned, all are rebels; but God, who is rich in mercy, 'so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life.' Is it not enough to silence the blasphemous tongue, and make him reverence the God who loves like this? Will you accept free pardon, and act out your own views of its consequences, my honest friend?"

"Why ask only me? there be others here who need it fully as much," said the smith, in a surly tone.

"I do say it to all. 'Whosoever will, let him take the waters of life freely.' I have no reserves on my list, but according to my royal Master's will I repeat His own proclamation to every sinner—'He that believeth on him that sent me hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation.'"

"I thought you were on an errand from the real court, and not making up a tale to preach to us," said Jeffry. "However, as you will one day prove; and I beseech you, as though God himself besought you by me, receive his offers of pardon and grace and be reconciled to him. No man who is reconciled to God talks as you talk. Of deeds and ways I know nothing, but your own conscience will tell you whether you live and speak and act like a follower of the gentle, loving Saviour."

"Your horse is shod, sir."

"I thank you heartily for good speed and good work," said the stranger, placing the change in the hand of the smith, "and I pray that by the grace of God your feet may soon be shod with the preparation of the Gospel of peace. You carry on more than your mere trade in this workshop, friend; see to it that the record be written by him who keeps a book of remembrance of them that fear the Lord and think upon his name. What a messenger you may be of love and mercy from the great Prince of peace to those who come to talk with you here!"

"They would not come for a sermon, I reckon," said Jeffry, attempting to laugh as he looked around.

"Try it; and the next piece of iron you mould by yonder fire, liken it in your mind to a hard human heart, cast under the softening influence of Divine love, and reshaped by the omnipotent Creator for holy and happy use. Good night, friends all, and may the Lord be with you."

"Stop, sir," said the smith, stepping after the traveler, and laying his hand on the bridle. "Who are you that talks to Jeffry Hayes in this uncommon way?"

"One who had a message from God unto you, and has delivered it," replied the stranger, as he rode quickly away, leaving the smith gazing after him into the darkness, until the sound of his steps had died away on the night air.

About half an hour afterwards, as Mary Hayes sat knitting by her cottage fire, she was surprised by the arrival of her husband full two hours before his usual time; and being a person of good sense she uttered no comment, but set him a chair, and while he washed away the marks of his daily toil, prepared supper, and brought in a small jug of ale, as naturally as if it were his custom to drink it quietly in her company at home. Hayes did not seem to have much of an appetite, nor was he disposed to be very communicative, but after looking at the fire some time, he suddenly said:

"Mary, have we got a Bible?"

"A Bible! Oh, yes! don't you remember the big book that Mistress gave me when we were married?"

"Ah, to be sure! Get it, will you. I want to find something in it."

But leaf after leaf was turned over in vain; the Bible to Jeffry Hayes was like a foreign land to one ignorant of geography.

"I can't find it," said he, "can you, Mary? Something about feet shod with the Gospel of peace."

Alas! Mary was not much better informed than her husband, until she remembered that there was a passage about armor in one of the Epistles, whereupon, with her knitting needle to guide before her eyes down the pages, verse by verse, she finally settled it triumphantly upon the 15th verse of the last chapter in the Epistle to the Ephesians.

"That's it!" said her husband, gratified at the discovery; and having read the verse, he read the chapter, and afterwards the Epistle too.

"Mary," said he again, after another reverie, "there is to be fight between Young Moss of the dell and Will Castle of our village."

"A fight!" exclaimed Mary, for such an announcement was the furthest from her very thoughts at that moment; "and are you to be in the thick of it as usual?"

"I promised to be with them and see fair play, and I must keep my word."

"Then what have you to do with the Bible and the Gospel of peace?" asked Mary, quickly.

"I want to see if we can't have fair play, and yet no fighting," said Hayes, thoughtfully, "and I shall search here for a way till I find one."

Mary marveled greatly as her husband regularly came home every evening to pursue that search, and she remarked how much fewer were the profane or angry expressions which now mingled with his conversation.

The day fixed for the fight at last arrived, and Jeffry Hayes, standing between the waiting combatants, and surrounded by an eager ring of village gazers, took a hand of each.

"Well," said he looking from one to the other, "which of you is the most like Cain?—which is prepared to show himself a murderer?"

The young men, surprised and sullen, sought to withdraw their hands from the blacksmith's grasp.

"Look you, my friends," said he, "I promised to come here to see fair play, and as I helped on the quarrel in the beginning, it is fit I should see the end of it. I tell you both that fair play is to forgive one another, and the bravest of you is he who dare to forgive first. Come down, now, and talk it over with me at the forge, and I'll prove to you that this is the right way of thinking. Good-morning, friends, there will be no fighting here to-day, I promise you."

"You are making fools of us, smith," said one of the youths, angrily.

"No, no, you did that for yourselves when you quarreled about nothing, and I want to see you wise men again."

"What a queer end to a fight!" exclaimed the disappointed villagers, as Jeffry Hayes marched triumphantly off the ground, with a stout sheepish-looking youth on either side. "Only to think of great Jeffry Hayes turning peace-maker: it's as good as a fight to see it, so we hav'nt altogether lost our time."

Some four or five years afterwards a passing visitor at the Hall walked through that village with the 'squire. The evening was drawing on and the blacksmith's forge was becoming conspicuous in the deepening twilight.

"You must just look in here for a moment before we return," said the 'squire, "for I am proud of our village smith—he is a tamed lion; once the most fiery, quarrelsome fellow in the country, and a violent politician too, with a frame strong enough to enforce any argument and carry any bad majority; but now the quietest, soberest and most Christian man I know of."

Here they reached the forge, and were respectfully received by Jeffry Hayes.

"My friend," said the visitor, after looking at him for a few moments, as if endeavoring to recall some recollections of the past, "if I mistake not, you once shod a horse on a dark winter evening, and I——"

"I thought you were on an errand from the real court, and not making up a tale to preach to us," said Jeffry, with a look of astonishment, and an attentive ear to his voice, "if I mistake not, you are the King's Messenger; who bore the pardon for guilty rebels on that night. It was 'a word in season,' sir, and I have proved how good it was. It led me to turn from darkness to light, and changed the village firebrand into a meeker, happier man. And now, by God's mercy, the rebel blacksmith seeks to be a King's Messenger himself.—*Tract Magazine.*

### The Widow's Speech.

EDS. PACIFIC:—Some year or more ago I tried through your paper to urge all persons, but especially Christians, and above all ministers of the Gospel, to abstain entirely from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. And to do it all the more in order to have an unimpaired influence with which to persuade all persons to avoid the danger of drinking habits. By some and by some ministers—I was told my appeal was accounted rather severe. To all such I would especially commend the following speech of the poor widow which I ask you to publish.

JOHN KNOX.

The Hon. George N. Briggs, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, delivered a temperance address some time since, in the course of which he related the following anecdote with thrilling effect:—

Mr. Briggs said that this question of the introduction of intoxicating drinks assumed somewhat of a practical form last spring in a thriving borough in Pennsylvania. The inhabitants had assembled, as was their usual custom, to decide what number, if any, of licenses the town should petition for from the County Court, from whence they were issued. There was a full attendance. One of the most respectable magistrates of the borough presided, and upon the platform were seated among others, the clergyman of the village, one of his deacons, and the physician.

After the meeting had been called to order, one of the most respectable citizens of the borough rose, and after a short speech moved that the meeting petition for the usual number of licenses. They had better license *good* men and let them sell. The proposition seemed to meet with almost universal favor. It was an excellent way to get along quietly, and one and then another in their turn expressed their hope that such a course would be adopted.

The President was about to put the question to the meeting, when an object rose in a distant part of the room, and all eyes were instantly turned in that direction. It was an old woman, poorly clad, and whose carewern countenance was the painful index of no light suffering. And yet there was something in the flash of the bright eye that told she had once been what she was not. She addressed the President, and said, with his permission, she wished to say a few words to the meeting. She had come because she had heard they were to decide the license question.

"You," said she, "all know who I am. You once knew me the mistress of one of the best estates in the borough. I once had a husband and five sons: and woman never had a kinder husband—mother never had five better or more affectionate sons. But where are they now? Doctor, I ask where are they now? In yonder burying ground there are six graves filled by that husband and those five sons, and oh! they are all drunkard's graves. Doctor, how came they to be drunkards? You would have them come and drink with them, and you told them that temperate drinking would do them good. And you too, sir, (addressing the clergyman,) would come and drink with my husband; and my sons thought they might drink with safety, because they saw you drink. Deacon, you sold them rum which made them drunkards. You have now got my farm and all my property, and you got it all by rum. And now," she said, "I have done my errand. I go back to the poor-house, for that is my home. You, reverend Sir, you, Doctor, and you, Deacon, I shall never meet again, until I meet you at the bar of God, where you too will meet my ruined and lost husband and those five sons, who, through your means and influence, fill the drunkard graves."

The old woman sat down. Perfect silence prevailed, until broken by the President, who rose to put the question to the meeting—shall we petition the court to issue licenses to this borough the ensuing year? and then one unbroken "No!"—which made the very walls re-echo with the sound, told the result of the old woman's appeal.

### Proposed Dissolution of the East Indis Company.

The rumor published in the London Times about a month ago, relative to the intention of the British Government, to introduce a Bill into Parliament for the abolition of the double Government of India, and vesting the administrative control in the Crown, has been confirmed in the most authentic manner, by a formal notification to that effect, which has been given to the East India Company by Her Majesty's Ministers.

The details of the plan to be substituted for the dual government of the Leadenhall Street Board of Directors, and the Cannon Row President of the Board of Control, have not been made public; but the general features are supposed to be, to repeal all the administrative powers granted by charter to the East India Company; to bring the Government under the direct control of the Queen; to appoint a "Secretary of State for India," who shall be directly responsible to Parliament for the due and faithful exercise of his trust; to do away with the present monopoly of the patronage of the entire civil service of the vast Empire, by throwing the appointments open for competition, make the rule of "the right man for the right place," take the place of favoritism and incompetency; to establish consistency of government, concentrate responsibility, ensure promptness of action, enable the natives to learn that the Parliament of Great Britain watches over their interests, anxious to promote their welfare, happiness and prosperity, and that, if wrong is done them, there is a Court to which they can appeal directly, and be sure of redress; to revise and reform the judicial system, and place the natives and Europeans on a legal equality; to take care that none but duly qualified men are appointed to the Judical Bench; and lastly, to assert, by teaching and example, the principles of the Christian religion—avow its doctrines fearlessly, as those by which the dominant race are guided, and from which its stern justice, strict morality, and superior civilization, are derived; and while the fullest religious liberty is guaranteed to all races, together with the freest exercise of their peculiar forms of worship, where they are not incompatible, determined that it shall be respected by their subjects. These will be comprehensive, and, in many instances, radical reforms.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

### Singular and Extraordinary Case.

We met with the most interesting case this morning which has occurred in our experience for a long time. We were introduced to a gentleman who gave us a practical exemplification of the wonderful. Fourteen or fifteen years ago he states that he was passing down Baltimore street, late at night, during a heavy snow storm, when he met, near Frederick street, three men and a woman. He gave them the way, but being violently jostled by one of them, he upbraided them somewhat sharply, when they attacked him. Being a powerful man, standing about six feet in his shoes, he soon laid two of them *hors du combat*, and chased the other to the opposite side of the street, where he felled him to the ground, and where, leaning over him, he received a blow in the left temple, which staggered as well as bewildered him for a few minutes. Upon recovering himself his assailants had fled, and feeling the blood flowing pretty freely from the wound, proceeded to a physician, who soon found that he had been stabbed, the instrument entering about half way between the eye and ear, and breaking short off, leaving a considerable length of blade in his head. All efforts to extract it proved futile. Strange to say, he felt very little pain or inconvenience from his condition. The wound soon healed, and he attended to his regular avocations, as if nothing had happened. Three years after, the wound again opening, he consulted a surgeon, who, feeling the ragged end of the blade, made several efforts to draw it out, and after considerable labor drew from the wound a portion of the base of the broken dirk, which measured within a fraction of two inches in length! This part of it gave an idea of the amount remaining, which was supposed to be a piece of the same size taken away. For eleven years longer did it continue in this condition, when, about two weeks since, after suffering a great degree of pain on the *right side of his nose near the corner of his eye*, on the opposite side to where he received the wound, and a considerable swelling appearing, he went to Professor Smith, who, upon examining the deceased part found the point of the blade protruding! It had actually traversed through the bones of the head, and after fourteen years, made its appearance in the above locality. Such is its position, plain to the eye, and wonderful to be believed, excepting by an eye witness. Dr. Smith, we understand, proposes, in a short time, to operate for its expulsion. We have often heard of pins and needles being swallowed, and in after years making their appearance in different parts of the body, but that the blade of a dirk, between three and four inches in length, should thus travel, and through bone at that, forms an interesting subject for the surgeon as well as the common mind.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

"A STRAIGHT WAKE."—A few evenings since, at a prayer meeting, a gentleman, who had been a mariner, while giving an account of his recent conversion, said, "I have been like a vessel in a storm upon a lee shore; but that by the grace of God, I have weathered the point of danger and have a plenty of sea room, I intend to make a straight wake." Beautiful idea! A voyager to immortality, making a straight wake through life's tempestuous sea; A straight wake notwithstanding all the winds, currents, fogs, false lights, and other perils that he meets in his heavenward course! If he execute his purpose, he will do better than many who have made the voyage before him. He will keep a better look out, better mind his helm, better study his chart, better obey his Captain's orders. Beloved minister, bound to the land of rest, are we all making a straight wake?

The Weekly Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1858.

SYNOD OF ALTA CALIFORNIA.—The next meeting of Synod will be held according to adjournment, in Sonora, Tuolumne county, to commence on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April next. The opening sermon will be preached in the Presbyterian Church on the evening of that day, by the Moderator, Rev. S. H. Willey, of San Francisco.

E. B. WALSWORTH, Stated Clerk.

Marysville, March 20th, 1858.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA.—Will hold a Semi-Annual Meeting in the CITY OF SONORA, on April 7, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Sermon before the Association will be delivered by Rev. M. KELLOGG, of Grass Valley, on the evening of the same day.

J. H. WARREN, Register.

Nevada, March 10, 1858.

## Romish Opposition to Public Schools—Catholic Policy and Catholic Education.

Not long since Archbishop Hughes delivered in New York a discourse against the Common School System, as it exists in the United States. It was an elaborate lecture occupying nearly two hours in the delivery. He charged the common school system, which educates only the intellect and not the heart, with the increase of crime of late manifest. The burglars, robbers, murderers, &c., that infest New York are but the graduates of the public schools and the representatives of their morality. Though these crimes were many, if not all of them, committed by those who had never spent an hour within the walls of a public school, yet as the State and city had claimed and exercised the right of controlling the education of the entire rising generation, they were responsible for what they might have done as well as for what they have done; and as they might have educated the youth so as to have prevented this crime, but have not done so, they are chargeable with it. He said that the public school system was a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century; and he fondly hoped to live to see the day when the citizens of New York would look back upon it with shame and horror that such a gross and miserable delusion could ever have been suffered to take possession of the public mind. It were better that the most erroneous doctrines of Protestant sectarianism were inculcated and taught than that no religious teaching should be communicated. Catholicism was not, in any sense, to be regarded as sectarian; the church possessed the only true faith, and could communicate the only instruction which could be of any value; and, in conclusion, he earnestly exhorted every Catholic parent, who valued the temporal and eternal welfare of his offspring, to remove them at once and forever from the public schools; and hoped to see the day when not a Catholic child in the city, or diocese over which he exercised jurisdiction, should darken the door of the public schools of the city of New York.

Such, according to the *Christian Advocate* of New York, were the sentiments of the lecture. And we further learn from the same source, that school commissioners who are Catholics, under the influence of the archbishop have suffered the schools in various wards to run down, while every effort is made to build up the parochial schools of the Catholic church. One of these schools numbers over a thousand children. "What," says the editor, "do these facts indicate? What but that the Romish power, afraid of this great instrument of our civilization, is bent on its overthrow? We invoke the attention of not only Christian citizens, but of all loyal citizens to them. Popery is most responsible for the moral degradation and the criminal and pauper expenses of our city;* the people of this ambitious prelate fill our prisons and almshouses, eat up the resources of our voluntary charities, and crowd our door-steps with their beggaries. Are not these enough? must we allow, in addition, the overthrow of one of our noblest institutions? This same foreigner once browbeated the whole city about our school text-books; they were shamefully mutilated to please him. Some of the noblest sentiments of patriotism and morals were obliterated at his bidding; this shameful fact recoiled, and his power was defeated. He now proposes to subvert the school system itself."

It is not denied that all education must be incomplete which is merely intellectual and unaccompanied with the inculcation of religious principles. And it is presumed that in every system of public school instruction, moral and religious considerations will be urged upon the pupil for the formation of character, and the furnishing of suitable restraints against vice. This teaching may be truly pervaded with the religious spirit, while at the same time the jealousy of religious sects justly compels it to stop there; and they themselves are not debarred from efforts in their various spheres to go further and inculcate in their youths those peculiar tenets which constitute their distinctive differences distinguishing them as sects. The former education the State requires to make good citizens. Experience has demonstrated that the benefits of such will not be wholly diffused, nor that universal intelligence which the safety of our institutions requires be secured without public requisition and provision.

But we apprehend that it is not so much what their children do not learn as what they do learn in the common schools, that renders these schools so objectionable in the eyes of Romanists. In the free mingling with Protestant children promoted through the schools, the prejudices instilled by Catholic instruction give place to respect, and it may be, to admiration. It is difficult for the priests to maintain in the minds of such children a proper hatred of heretics. Impressions are received most unfavorable to bigotry and which no after instruction can wholly eradicate. Let the children of Catholics grow up with those of Protestants in the schools and that very intercourse will itself prevent them from ever becoming a generation of bigoted, servile Catholics. Nor will it be easy afterwards to reconcile to their natural sense of justice, the facts which they cannot help learning in history, the cruel persecutions and tortures and butchery of *heretics*,—not an incidental thing with the Catholic power, but that which makes up its history for centuries, so cold, so dreadful, so remorseless, that the unbiased mind cannot contemplate them without shuddering and detestation. Kindly intercourse with these *heretics* and the pleasant memories of school days, do not furnish the logic by which these things are readily excused or put down to the *credit* of the church.

But under the system of instruction which has vitality from Protestantism, young minds are taught to think for themselves, to question everything, to receive upon mere authority nothing which is but a dogma of the human mind, and nothing beyond reason except what is vouched for by the word of God. This is a lesson too far for the Catholic mind. Returning from the schools with these habits thus formed, it may be difficult for the boy to believe that in the Eucharist, in the words of Pope Pius IV, "a whole and entire Christ is taken," or to receive the puerile legends or accept the impossible relics offered to his credence. Before an audience thus educated, the yearly opening of all the relics of Rome would be of little effect. Minds thus instructed might ask *proof* of the authenticity of the pretended lock of Mary's hair and piece of her petticoat, or the phial of blood from the Savior and the piece of the sponge raised to his lips, and the table, large enough for two persons, at which the twelve apostles reclined, and the rods of Moses and Aaron, not to speak of the multitudes of bones of some of the saints and the five legs sent into Germany at one time of the ass on which the Savior rode!

But the views of life and the habits of acting, formed in the freedom and youthful polemics of the public schools, are quite unfavorable to the designs of Catholic education. Whence are the ranks of priests, monks and nuns to be kept full? Are they to be supplied from the children of the public schools? Priests are not raised up there; it is a subject of complaint with the Romish church that their own children in this country will not become priests; they are obliged to import foreign priests. And who ever hears of children going from the public schools into cloisters and convents? But first a process of training is necessary which crushes every natural instinct, obliterates every trace of free manhood and womanhood, kills intellectually before the *burial* from the world to which that process brings the spirit to consent; and keeps dead, though the heart struggles ever and again for life, its open scenes and active employments. Cloister and convent life is a living death, and for the soul to consent to it every active, free impulse must feel the crushing force of priestly power applied to the conscience and the heart. The candidates for this state are not in the free schools of the land.

Two things are true. First, Romanists do not educate the masses at all if they can help it. If no Protestant influences threaten their children they are content to let the masses grow up in ignorance. They highly educate a class as priests. Upon these they spare no pains. Receiving them into the institutions which they have founded, they mould their natures entirely to the use of the church. The training of these is of a most thorough kind, comprising not only instruction, but that discipline which subjects them to their superiors and makes them the most efficient instruments possible for the service of the church. But the masses they do not care to educate; indeed they are opposed in theory as well as in fact, to such education. "Ignorance is the mother of devotion." The education of Catholic countries is like some cities on the Continent. The court places and the cathedrals are magnificent. There wealth and taste are lavished, but back of these are streets of meanness, squalor and filth. The sunlight does not reach the masses. Look at Italy; look at Spain and Portugal; look at Catholic Ireland. Ignorance and crime go hand in hand. Tyranny, civil and priestly, has its seat where the masses are ignorant. "The people are consumed for lack of knowledge." Wherever freedom has made progress, wherever the rights of the people have been regained against tyrants, where constitutions control monarchy or wherever republicanism is a success, we may be sure that there the masses have received instruction. It is so in England, it is so in Holland, Denmark and some of the German States. It is so in our country. If Archbishop Hughes would join his fellow citizens in promoting the interests of the public schools and secure the attendance of the Catholic children of the country, he would make better citizens of them, though he might not make better Catholics thus. A recent treatise on "Romanism incompatible with Free Institutions," quotes an order which was issued from the University of Paris a few years since, by the inspector of schools, in which the school masters are forbidden to use "Bibles and Testaments which contain doctrines contrary to the true religion," and concludes: "From this time I will allow only three books in the rural districts 1. The catechism of the diocese. 2. A book of moral lessons, instructive and easy to be understood by the children. 3. A book of arithmetic."

But again. The education which Rome bestows upon her priests is not the education for the youths of this land. If it tends to fit men and women for cloisters and convents, if it is framed for that end, it cannot be adapted to fit them for the active duties of American citizens and for their places and destiny in American homes. It is not so fitted. The mind may be stuffed with languages, sharpened by sophistry, subdued to faith in the opinions of man—but it is not taught to think, to question, to obey God alone in matters of religion, making the Bible the sole arbiter of the conscience. A foreign atmosphere is breathed in these instructions. Rome, not America, receives the double homage of the teachers. Their boasted schools are not superior or equal to many other in our own State, forward as they have been to *educate* here. A few Protestant children have been taught by them to pronounce their unwise parents "heretics," and to die, if not with the light of the presence of Jesus in their hearts, yet with burning tapers keeping vigil around their corpses.

*From the last quarterly report of the New York Police Superintendent it appears that there have been, in round numbers, 12,000 arrests during the last three months in that city. Of these 10,000 were foreigners—8,000 being Irish.

## CHURCH OF THE ADVENT.

We have already mentioned the organization of this new Episcopal church and society, at present worshipping in the Howard Presbyterian church, occupying the house in the afternoon, through the courtesy of the society to whom it belongs. A lot has been purchased, 90 feet by 135, on the old Folsom estate, Folsom street, between Second and Third; a very eligible and pleasant site. The price paid is $5,750. It is intended to erect at once a handsome edifice. We are informed that the Church of the Advent is the result of a movement of an evangelical portion of the Episcopal church, and that it is engaging the interest of many who are Episcopalians, but who had selected no regular place of worship. Rev. Mr. McAllister, who is expected here in five or six weeks, it is understood, will be the rector. The Bishop, after preaching last Sabbath, admitted fourteen persons to the rite of confirmation. The following is the closing address of the Bishop to the class that had been confirmed:

The irrevocable step, my brethren, is now taken, and that service ended, by which, before men and angels, you have avowed yourselves disciples of Him who, for us, endured the weary pilgrimage of thirty years—the cross—the grave. You pass away from this spot different beings from what you were before—new responsibilities have been assumed, and you stand in a different light to the church, in whose records your names are written, and the world around which will be watching your progress.

I have spoken to you, to-day, of the grand requisite of the Christian life—the belief of the heart. But do you not remember the words which immediately follow those I have made my text? The Apostle says, "It is with the heart that man believeth unto righteousness." And then he adds, "with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." Here then are two parts of Christian character, which together, constitute the fulness and completion of all our Lord requires: the inward belief and the outward exhibition of it before the world. The latter you have now made, and if you possess the former, your course will be one of safety, though it may be of trial, till this life is merged in that higher life which awaits the "pure in heart" alone. But oh, remember that you are embarked in a contest, where the issue is for eternal life; the prize at stake is, your own immortal soul. The motto before us is, *Woe to the conquered!* If you fail, it will be to sink to a depth of woe proportioned only to the spiritual privileges you have enjoyed.

But I will not speak of this. I trust that far different is to be the result with you; that life is to go on, brighter and brighter in its spiritual glory, till it is merged at last in that higher life which is to know no death. I would much rather point you to the glory which rests upon the Mount of Blessedness, than speak of the trials which will surround you at its base. In the weariness of our warfare we need every encouragement, or at times heart and strength would fail. We are too much inclined to exclaim, "One day I shall fall before my enemies." The great and terrible wilderness is to be passed, and how do we know that we shall ever reach that promised Canaan? But oh, faithless servant of the Lord! is not He that is with you greater than all that are against you? Lift up your eyes and see afar the green fields and fruitful vineyards of the promised land. Tread manfully on your way, and you shall receive at last "an inheritance with the saints."

In this new congregation, gathered in this distant land, of those who are far from their former homes, you are the first who have come forward in this solemn rite. You are, we trust, but the advance of a mighty multitude, who in years that are to come, shall tread in your footsteps, and as you now have done, avow themselves disciples of our Lord. But oh, let the first fruits be a worthy offering to the Lord. Let those who come after feel, as they look back, that they can joyfully follow you, since you have followed Christ; and when the days of this wearisome life are over, may it be found of you, that your names were not only written in the records of the church on earth, but had their places also in the Lamb's Book of Life.

LITERARY THEFT.—No kind of dishonesty deserves severer reprobation than literary theft—the palming off as original the production of another. So much is this vice naturally detested that the discovery in an academy or school, of an instance of plagiarism, is sure to overwhelm with shame the young culprit and brand him ever afterwards in the memory of his fellow pupils. There is no other way of guarding the property which each man, living or dead, has in the product of his own mind, and hence public opinion should freely be invoked to punish this kind of infraction of the laws of honesty. The California *Farmer* has been noted for publishing plagiarized poetical productions and defending and praising their authors after the fault had been pointed out. The *Alta* of Tuesday exposes a still more glaring instance than any before noted: its attention being called to the matter by a correspondent. The plagiarism is a poetical production entitled "I'm Alone," and signed J. Q. A. W. ("the initials of the long-looked-for and recently-arrived associate editor of the *Farmer*, if we mistake not.") It consists of five stanzas, copied verbatim, with the exception of the change of some half-dozen words not for the better, from a beautiful piece—"The Departed"—by Park Benjamin. If Col. Warren has really been *hoaxed* in all these instances we pity his intellect; if not we blame his heart. In either case what kind of a public instructor must he be?

Dr. Harris, a former President of Columbia College, was in the habit of criticising, briefly, the compositions of the senior class. One day, a candidate for Baccalaureate honors, read a remarkably beautiful essay, to which his classmates listened with rapt attention. So did the President. When the young man had finished, and the momentary hum of applause in the room had ceased, and all were anxiously waiting to hear the criticisms of the President, the old gentleman, in his blandest tones, said, "He who steals his goods, can always undersell the fair trader. Let us hear the next."

ARCHY.—The attempts to remand this man to slavery have reflected little credit upon those concerned in them: least of all upon our Supreme Court. They confess that they decided the case contrary to the law and the evidence. But Stovall was "ignorant of our laws." He taught school in Sacramento, and must have been remarkably unqualified for his business if he deserves exemption from the working of our laws on that score. But it is "the first offence." Suppose it should prove that Stovall has plainly committed perjury, in the various discrepant affidavits that he has made. Would Stovall, had he remained and been convicted by a jury, be set at liberty by the Judge of our twelfth District Court because it was his first offence? But all future cases will be decided just "the other way," and according to the law!

This is encouraging; that is: the judges promise to do right next time.

These judges have no right to award *a bullock* away without law; and here where they chose to get up a little sympathy for a man who has a few hundred dollars at stake, they have walked directly across the constitution of this State and the common law of the land, in order to consign to hopeless bondage a man who is as free as they are free (their own showing being authority.)

Another step in the farce remains. Stovall has left the State. Even Mr. Johnson hinted at certain discrepancies in his affidavits. Commissioner Johnson gives a hearing to the case of Archy on Monday next. If he should succeed in making this a case coming under the "fugitive slave law," he would accomplish a feat that would throw the Supreme Court utterly into the shade. We have not been led to believe that he is a man capable of that.

DR. BUSHNELL ON CALIFORNIA.—The publishers of this paper, Messrs. Whitton, Towne & Co., are intending, we believe, in answer to numerous calls for it, to publish in pamphlet form, the article of Dr. Bushnell which was in the *Pacific* two weeks since. We hope that a large number will be sold, as we understand the price for the pamphlet of 32 pages, will be but ten cents. Californians cannot do a better service for the State than by sending this work in large numbers over the Eastern States, as well as over this State. It is universally admitted to be the best thing yet published upon California.

A TRUE STORY.—We invite the attention of our readers, of the young especially, to the beautiful narrative on our fourth page, entitled "The Young Architect." The writer says, "All the incidents took place under my own observation when a child; and as their development interested me, as I grew up, I thought they might instruct and interest some of your readers."

CALVARY CHURCH.—On Sabbath last, it being Communion season, twenty persons united with this church; fourteen being on examination and profession of their faith, and six on letters from other churches.

There is a Sabbath School attached to the Church, under the management of Judge Coon, who manifests the same efficiency as an instructor of youth as in the discharge of the more severe, but scarcely more important duties of criminal magistrate.—*The Times.*

### News from the Micronesian Mission.

The *Honolulu Advertiser* has a report of the trip of the Missionary ship Morning Star, which arrived on the 29th of January at Honolulu, after a voyage to the Micronesian Island. The *Advertiser* says:

The Morning Star left Waimea, Kauai, on the 11th of August, with light trade zephyrs, which continued eighteen days, till she reached the Menzikoff group, which lie in N. lat. 11 deg. E. long. 167 deg. 20 min. From thence to Ualan or Strong's Island, the vessel had a succession of calms, squalls, and head winds, with an easterly current, where they arrived Sept. 8th, but were not able to enter the harbor until the 11th, and it is doubtful if they then could enter but for the aid of Capt. Lawrence, of the whaleship Com. Morris, who sent three of his boats to tow the packet in. Capt. Lawrence put into Strong's Island to repair a leak.

The Mission families stationed on this island were found well and not suffering for want or supplies, as would have been the case had they not fortunately procured some from ships. They had not, however, had any letters or publications from abroad for nearly two years. Their joy on the arrival of the Missionary packet can therefore be readily imagined.

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The schooner left Strong Island Sept. 15th, arriving at Shalong, or Ascension Island the 23d, and boarded by Dr. Gulick when entering the harbor. All the Mission families were in their usual health, though several of their number were feeble, and though quite out of provisions, they had not suffered seriously for want of supplies. Their joy, however, on the arrival of such a vessel for the use of the Mission, with ample supplies and a reinforcement, seemed unbounded.

All the stations in Micronesia give evidence of progress. It appears in divers ways, but chiefly in the standing and influence which the Missionaries now have. Quite a number—one hundred, perhaps, at one station—are learning to read and write. The schooner was engaged in landing supplies, &c., till Oct. 16th, when she sailed again for Ualan, taking Rev. M. Doane and family, Mrs. Gulick and three daughters, and Kamakahiki and his wife, assistant Missionary. The winds being unfavorable, she did not reach there until the 29th. Were occupied in shipping Dr. Pierson's effects and building material for the other stations till the vessel was full to her taffrail. Nov. 3d, the vessel sailed for Apian, or Charlotte's Island, of the King's Mill group, taking along Kanoa and his family. Reached that island Nov. 17th, and through the kindness of Capt. Randall, an Englishman, who resided there, engaged in the cocoanut oil trade, and who acted as interpreter, arrangements were soon made with the chiefs, and in two weeks Mr. Bingham's house, which he took from Honolulu, was erected, and he felt himself comfortably located. Kanoa's also was in a good state of forwardness. Kanoa, having been previously here with Dr. Pierson, had acquired considerable knowledge of the language, and wished to be located here. The natives seemed much like the Hawaiians. On the 2d December, one year from Mr. and Mrs. Bingham's leaving Boston, the packet bade them farewell, and sailed for Covel's Island, of the Ralick Chain. On the 5th they arrived there; and Dr. Pierson, having previously prepared the way by intercourse with the chiefs, they were very cordially received. Building sites, in the midst of splendid bread fruit and other trees, were immediately given, and in twenty days the houses were completed and occupied. Christmas was spent chiefly in getting out of their beautiful lagoon, and in the evening the schooner bade them adieu, for her homeward voyage.

The expedition appears to have met with unexpected success. Wherever the packet went it was a welcome visitor, and though it has visited tribes considered peculiarly fierce and treacherous, not the least suspicion of treachery was excited. We are inclined to believe that in Capt. Moore the Directors of the Mission have found a valuable man to aid them in the objects for which the packet was sent out. And from all who have had dealings with him, we find but one opinion, of satisfaction. It will be remembered that the packet took lumber, &c., for two mission houses—one for Mr. Bingham, and the other for Dr. Pierson. Both of these were erected, in part with the aid of the officers and crew of the schooner. Besides this, four familes were located in new fields, the packet visited six different tribes, saw about one hundred islands, sailed 10,000 miles, and returned to Honolulu a month earlier than was anticipated, without having met with an accident or disaster of any kind.

THE MICRONESIAN MISSION.—The *Commercial Advertiser* of Honolulu, contains the following notice of the islands of the Micronesian group upon which missionaries are located.

"Perhaps it will not be out of place here to say a few words in relation to the islands on which Missionaries have been located. Ascension Island is the farthest west now occupied by the Mission. On it are Mr. Sturges and Dr. Gulick. Next to the eastward is Strong's Island, on which Rev. Mr. Snow is stationed. Both these island have been before described as volcanic and mountainous, and are inhabited only along the shores and in the valleys.

Covell or Boston Island, on which Dr. Pierson and Rev. Mr. Doane are settled, is about 200 miles eastward of Strong's Island. Its population is about 1200. Covell Island lies in N. lat. 4 deg. 52 min. E. long. 168 deg. 45 min.

Apian Island, on which Rev. Mr. Bringham and a native assistant are stationed, is about 200 miles to the southeast, in N. lat 1 deg. 52 min. E. long. 173 deg. It is a low coral island, about 16 miles across, with a large lagoon, in which the *Morning Star* anchored. The population is about 2500. Apian, the former of these islands, is covered with groves of cocoanut and bread-fruit trees, which render them more pleasant as a residence. They are both low islands, not more than fifteen feet above the sea. The four islands occupied by the Micronesian Mission lie in a north-westerly and south-easterly course from each other, like our own group, and, with the ordinary trade-wind, vessels run between them without difficulty."

"When the *Morning Star* left Honolulu for the islands of Micronesia, she carried a munificent *donation* in clothing and groceries from the ladies and gentlemen of Honolulu to the Mission families at those islands. Her Majesty QUEEN EMMA, contributed generously to this object. It will gratify those who united in sending the gift to learn that a warm response has been received from the recipients of the donation.

"ALOHA!" "ALOHA!"—The children of England sent out the ship *John Williams* to the islands of the South Pacific, as the fruit of their contributions. The children of America sent out the *Morning Star* to the islands of the North Pacific. Now, the children of Honolulu propose sending a baot, called the *Aloha*, to the Marquesan Islands. The idea was suggested at a meeting of the Sabbath Schools, held at the Fort Street Church, Tuesday evening, the 19th ult. No sooner was the suggestion made, than a hearty reply was returned—"Yes, we'll do it." In the child's heart there are chords, which need only to be touched and they send forth sweeter music than ever harp or lute discourseth!

It is proposed to purchase as good a whale boat as can be procured, which, with the fixtures, riggings, sails, oars, &c., will cost about $200. This amount is to be raised by the sale of 1600 shares, at twelve and a half cents each, among the children of Honolulu. Should the children of Hilo and Lahaina wish for a few shares, in order to become shareholders in the enterprise, the Committee will doubtless accommodate them.

This boat will be presented to Mr. Bicknell, for the use of the Marquesan Mission, and will be conveyed thither on the return of the *Morning Star*.

For the information of our readers abroad, we would merely add that *Aloha* is the Hawaiian term of salutation, or welcome. Among Hawaiians it is peculiarly expressive, signifying "love," and hence, when employed in salutation, signifies "Love to you."—*The Friend.*

MUSIC.—The *Friend* mentions the following incident, connected with a visit of the Morning Star at an island of savages. On approaching a savage island, the inhabitants came off in large numbers singing and chanting their wild songs, and otherwise demonstrating that they were Nature's untutored sons and daughters. The deck of the vessel was filled with natives. While these wild scenes were going forward, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Bingham and Mrs. Gulick seated on the quarter deck, commenced singing

"There is a happy land,
Far, far away," &c.

The effect was instantaneous and most pleasing. Order and quiet were produced, and for the moment, at least, the "savage was tamed."

TO WHAT ARE WE TENDING?—The re-opening of the foreign African Slave trade is to be the next great move of the South. And we much mistake if that does not form a plank in the next National Democratic platform, framed at Charleston, South Carolina, where the next Democratic National Convention is to be held. As a sample of the "spirit of the press" at the South we give herewith a few extracts from leading papers. Says the New Orleans Delta:

"We shall announce it, and here declare, that we not only desire to make territories now free, slave territories, and to acquire new territory into which to extend slavery, such as Cuba, North-western Mexico' &c., but we would re-open the African slave trade that every white man might have a chance to make himself owner of one or more negroes, and go with them and his household goods wherever opportunity beckoned to enterprise."

The Charleston, South Carolina, Standard says, "That instead of a flank, we must present a front; instead of fear, we must have hope; instead of endurance, action; and to the end of changing our attitude in the contest, and of planting our standard right in the very faces of our adversaries, we propose, as a *leading principal of Southern policy, to re-open and legitimatize the slave trade.* There were few at first to come to this position. The Southern journals were generally silent, and all those which spoke except the Charleston Mercury and the Richmond Examiner, deprecated its temerity. Since that time, however, there have been many circumstances to affect opinion at the South; * * * the minds of men are further forced to vibrate between the alternatives of perpetual dependence or the slave trade."

The Carolina Times joins with the above papers in approval of Walker's effort to restore slavery to Nicaragua, and says: "For our own part we were highly pleased with the decree, for *we are decidedly in favor of reopening the Slave trade*, in order that the price of negroes may be reduced to such figures as that every industrious poor man may purchase and become a slave-holder."

The Richmond *South*,* even goes so far as to demand the reopening of that infernal traffic on penalty of dissolving the Union. Its says:

"The law must be repealed, or men will dethrone the Federal supremacy. The people are suffered to buy cotton and cotton cloths where we can buy them cheapest. Why are we coeced to purchased the labor with which the raw article is produced from a class of domestic monopolies? The development of the State is retarded, and its prosperity checked, by this cause. Western Virginia wants slaves, Northern Virginia wants slaves, Southwestern Virginia wants slaves, and the northern section of Eastern Virginia wants slaves. Why cannot this urgent demand be complied with? They crowd the shores of Western Africa—negroes already enslaved to our hand. Shall we not be allowed from that market superfluity to supply these pressing wants?

And here is an extract from the message of the Governor of South Carolinia, to which we have refered above:

"To maintain our present position, we must have cheap labor also. This can be obtained in but one way—*by reopening the slave trade.* Had the slave trade never been closed, the equilibrium of the North and South never would have been destroyed. The act of Congress declaring the slave trade piracy, is a brand upon us which I think it important to remove."

* Concerning Mr. Pryor, the editor of the *Richmond South*, from which paper the above extract is taken, we have heard from a Virginian who is acquainted with him, the following incident which may illustrate the progress of his sentiments. Once upon being challenged to fight, he refused to do so, and evidently from reasons most honorable to him. But his wife, whose education had been in a different school, told him plainly, that she "had rather be the *widow* of a brave man, than the *wife* of a coward." The influence was too much, and he went out and fought. Many intervening steps have been taken before he could have reached his present position as the advocate of a renewal of what the civilized world has justly pronounced *piracy*, even declaring himself ready to see the Federal supremacy dethroned, or in other words, the Union dissolved, for the sake of accomplishing a purpose so selfish and inhuman. How far from the nobler sentiments of earlier days!

HOW DOUGLAS COWED THE GENERAL.—Forney's Philadelphia (Democratic) *Press* says:—Gen. Calhoun of Kansas visited Judge Douglas shortly after his arrival. They had a long conversation, several persons being present. The Judge inquired in reference to the returns from Delaware Crossing. Calhoun made no answer. Before they separated the inquiry was again made. Gen. Calhoun replied that the return had been properly certified. Judge Douglas then gave him some sworn evidence on the subject. Calhoun read and *turned pale.* About one o'clock that night, Calhoun sent to Douglas's house that he was convinced there had been fraud at Delaware Crossing—540 votes having been put down where only 40 were cast—and that HE had made *the correction* with the approval of the President. He authorised Judge Douglas, Mr. Harris, of Ill., and Gen. Quitman to publish this fact.

A RICH WAY OF DOING IT!—The Commissioners appointed by the Kansas Legislature, to examine the poll-books returned by the judges of the election from the Kickapoo and other precincts, were in session at Leavenworth on the 22d ult. The richest thing which had come before the Commissioners was the poll-book, in which are recorded the names of Wm. H. Seward, Thomas H. Benton, Edwin Forrest, Horace Greeley, James Buchanan, John C. Fremont, Millard Fillmore, Stephen A. Douglas, and quite a number of distinguished gentlemen, who are recorded as having voted there on the 21st day of December last, swelling the list of voters to the number of *one thousand and seventeen*, when in reality, says the Leavenworth Ledger, *there are not over four hundred legal voters in the precint.*

Several witnesses have testified before the Commissioners that, at the election at Kickapoo on the 4th ult. many persons voted two or three times; that boys not over 15 years of age were also permitted to vote, and that during the whole day not over three hundred persons were in the town, yet over one thousand votes were returned.

The position of southern senators in Congress, on the great question that now agitates the country, is a subject of interesting inquiry. The N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer* says:—Mr. Pearce, of Md., is a high-minded and noble man, above all tricks and dishonor. He has no visible motive to vote for the Kansas fraud. He may be against it. Mr. Kennedy, his colleague, is so of course. Mr. Crittenden, is cast in the same mould as Mr. Pearce. He also has no motive to perpetrate this outrage on popular rights. Mr. Thompson may oppose it, because he does not belong to the party whom it will benefit, if for no other. Mr. Bell is an old whig, brought up in a school of fidelity to principle and contempt for swindles. He will vote against the fraud. Gen. Houston has no love for slavery extension, even by fair means; he too will vote against this iniquity. There are rumors that Mr. Bates of Delaware, abhors the infamies that attend this abomination, and will oppose it. Here, then, are seven southern senators that will probably vote against the fraudulent Constitution. There are 30 senators from the South—7 from 30 leaves 23. The following northern senators, of whom some it is hinted are not quite proof against the rewards of treason held out from the executive branch of the government, are counted upon as secured to carry through the swindle by balancing any defection among the more conscientious members from the south: Allen, of R. I.; Wright and Thompson of N. J.; Bigler of Pa.; Bright and Fitch, of Ia.; and Mr. Jones, of Iowa—seven. The north has still two majority over the south. But it is believed notwithstanding all this that the President will be able to force through this Kansas swindle by the *judicious dispensation* of the Executive Appointments.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.—Both Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball are New Yorkers. Brigham lived near the dividing line of Ontario and Monroe Counties, in the town of Victor, at the time he became a Mormon. He had always manifested a proclivity to religious fanaticism, or rather he was a lazy rascallion, and good for nothing, except to howl at a camp-meeting. He lived in a log shanty, with dilapidated roof, and had a patient, suffering wife, surrounded by a host of tow-head children. Occasionally he would make up a lot of axe helves, and trade them off for sugar and tea. In other fits of industry, he would do a day's work in the hay-field for a neighbor, hoe the potatoes in his own little patch, or pound clothes for his wife on a washing day. But his special mission was to go to camp-meetings and revivals, where he managed to get his daily bread out of the more wealthy brethern, in consideration of the unction with which he shouted "gloriah!" On such occasions, Brigham took no thought of the morrow, but cheerfully putting on his old wool hat, would leave his family without flour in the barrel, or wood at the door, and telling his wife that the "Lord would provide," he would put off for a week's absence.

Poor Mrs Brigham managed, by borrowing from neighbors, with small hope of paying, chopped the wood herself, and with an old sun-bonnet—Navarino style—went to the spring after water, thoroughly convinced that her lot was not the easiest, and that her husband was, to use a Western expression, an "ornary man;" in which sentiments all who knew him joined. People were getting very tired of Brigham, when Mormonism turned up. He was just the man for the religion; and the religion seemed expressly adapted to him. He became an exhorter, held neighborhood meetings, ranted and howled his doctrines into the minds of others, as weak as himself, and finally went West with the rest of them, where he developed his powers, until the poor, miserable, rustic loafer is Governor of a Territory, and the chief prophet of a religious sect. He has just the mixture of shrewdness and folly required for success in fanaticism or quackery. A wiser man could not hold his place. A man must be half fool, and half knave, to be a successful quack.

## A SUGGESTION.

In no city upon the face of the globe, perhaps, are the duties of Christ's disciples more arduous and diversified than in the one in which our lots have been cast, the metropolis of this western world. Our examples ought everywhere to conform to our professions. Every nation, tribe, color, sect and opinion, are here congregated, to avail themselves of the peculiar resources here afforded, until the manners, customs and languages are as numerous and varied as the tongues at the Tower of Babel. It seems strange, to us, that a country, contiguous to the homes of our childhood—to the most prominent and influential seat of government in the world—could have remained till so recent a period undeveloped; but, when we reflect, we see the finger of Providence reserving this spot for the Congress of nations, until civilization and its higher concomitant—Christianity—were sufficiently advanced to successfully wield an influence for the cause of the Redeemer. That era has now dawned. Customs of life and habits of thought, which for centuries have been antagonistic to the Christian religion, are becoming assimilated. Natives of temperate, torrid and frigid zones, of Orient and Occident, sleep beneath the same roof, eat at the same table, share the same care and toil, participate in the same amusements, and are in every way so interweaving their interests, that crude inefficiency can resist the progress of scientific energy no more than can the sable hues of night resist Aurora's genial, adventitious spread. Our merchants, manufacturers, and indeed, all classes of our own people, are earnestly striving, so far to enlist a conformity to our secular usages, on the part of those less-favored, and ofttimes benighted representatives of other climes, as to ensure a concurrent action in all matters involving the "stocks and stones" of mammon.

Perhaps it were as well to enlist attention and secure concerted action in the secular business of life first, but now that duty is performed, we have equally arduous and more important duties, which involve as much exemplary training as do those hereinbefore adverted to. We have something to do for the cause of Christ. In emulating our business natures, the benighted mind naturally inclines to study the means by which we have secured so many advantages, so much power, hitherto unknown to them. They try to trace the labyrinths of our natures. And shall we not expose to them the faith on which our hopes of Heaven are based, as readily as we would the secrets of trade, that with our bodies shall soon pass away? Thank God, we have among us merchants and leading men in all the vocations of life, who are not only *professing*, but *practising* Christians. To them would we direct this appeal. All admit that a certain time should be set apart each day to meet on 'change,' and discuss the policies and condition of trade, and neither time nor money are spared to secure commodious buildings and reliable commercial information through newspapers, periodicals, etc., for the protection and profit of mercantile pursuits. This is certainly commendable. But is it not equally desirable that some hour should be set apart diurnally for the public consideration of matters involving the salvation of the soul? Can we not accord to Deity our meed of praise a little oftener than is our present wont? Could we not enter upon the discharge of our secular duties, if fresh from the sanctuary, with a firmer reliance upon the guidance of that One without whose notice not even a sparrow can fall to the ground? In ancient times, the third, sixth and ninth hours were set apart for worship, and even then, seemingly few met the approbation of God: how much more liable are we to forget our dependence upon, and thus merit the displeasure of our Heavenly Father, if we are subject to the restraints of the sanctuary only, in compliance to the Eternal mandate, upon a given day, or what is worse, perhaps, only in conformity to an established custom? Other cities have set us a glorious example; and we hope our Christian merchants will take the matter in hand, by selecting some convenient hour, if they cannot give one of the *best* hours to God, and meet in a public place for prayer, as often in the week as is practicable: the oftener the better; much good could be done, by such a course, not only by their example among those with whom they have business relations, but it would be the means of bringing many into the fold of Christ, who do not now attend church on the Sabbath. The Lord has given us something to do beside the exercise of honesty in our dealings. We hope to see the speedy inauguration of this auspicious custom.

F.

## THE NEWS BY THE SONORA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamer Sonora, Capt. Whiting, arrived on Friday evening last, bringing the mails and passengers that left New York and New Orleans on the 21st Feb.

### Kansas Matters.

The first test vote on the Lecompton Constitution was taken in the House of Representatives on the 8th of February, and resulted in 113 votes being cast its favor and 114 against it, being one majority in favor of the Douglas party. It was the fullest vote ever taken in the House. This was a vote on motion to refer to the Committee on Territories, and is considered a test of the relative strength of the two parties in the House. It is believed that this is the strongest vote which the administration will be able to obtain upon the issue.

On the 10th of February the Senate refused to take up Mr. Douglas' resolution of inquiry into Kansas affairs by a vote of 24 to 23.

On the 18th the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution was reported to the Senate by Mr. Green, of Missouri, in the name of the majority of the Committee on Territories.

The New York *Tribune* of the 31st Jan'y, has the following:—

The President has received a letter from Gov. Denver, declaring that if the Lecompton Constitution is forced on Kansas, civil war is inevitable. Gov. Wise, it is said, has also written, strongly protesting against the measure. The more moderate of the Southern men are beginning to be alarmed. A Southern member of Congress will wait upon the President to-morrow morning, to make a formal remonstrance against the Lecompton Constitution, and to warn him that its passage will destroy the Democratic party. Mr. Buchanan, however, persists in his infatuation. He declared to-day, that the Lecompton Constitution must and should go through Congress.

The *Congregationalist* of Boston says:

Ex-Secretary Stanton of Kansas, having been removed by the President, because he called an extra session of the Legislature, has addressed a lengthy and exceedingly able letter, justifying his position "to the people of the U. S." He gives a withering exposure of the high-handed frauds by which the little minority of pro-slavery men in Kansas, have thus far secured the almost absolute control of its government through the connivance and active assistance of the Administration. Mr. Stanton was a Virginian, and strongly imbued with Southern prejudices.

### Congressional.

The Army bill was saved from defeat in the Senate by the votes of Mr. Seward and Mr. Cameron, cast in opposition to the rest of the Republicans. It will increase the army 2500 men, the annual expenditure seven million of dollars, and will give the President the appointment of more than ninety officers.

The Senate Committee on Territories, it is said will report a bill to organize the Territory of Arizona, which has been delayed by some trouble about the boundaries.

During the night of the 5th of February a little incident occurred which comes in for a mention as part of the proceedings in Congress. He give the occurrence in words of the Washington correspondence of the *Bulletin.*

The House was in session during all the night of the 5th. The friends of the Lecompton Constitution saw that they were in a minority, and determined to prevent a vote on the question of reference until they should have time enough to make arrangements for needed votes. About this time (two o'clock in the morning) Mr. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, the recognized Republican leader in the House, went over to the Democratic side of the Hall to talk with Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, an anti-Lecompton Democrat. As he turned to leave, Mr. Quitman rose and asked leave to make a proposition. Mr. Grow objected to any speeches which were out of order, and then started down the aisle with a view of returning to his own seat, when Mr. Keitt of South Carolina, called out to him, asking: "Why don't you go over on your own side,—if you want to object? What business have you over on this side, any how?" or something to that effect. Mr. Grow replied, quietly and coolly, saying: "This is a free hall, and I have the right to object from any part of it, when I choose." Then, in response to an appeal from Mr. Harris, of Indiana, Mr. Grow withdrew his objection, in order to permit Gen. Quitman to go on. By this time, Keitt, who has a habit of browbeating and bullying in the House, and who presumed, perhaps, upon the fact that he is a more athletic man than the gentleman from Pennsylvania—had crossed over to meet Mr. Grow. As the latter was about to pass, Keitt inquired in a ruffianly tone: "What did you mean by that answer which you gave me just now?" "I meant precisely what I said—that this is a free hall, and I will object from whatever part of it I see fit," was Mr. Grow's reply, as he looked his assailant steadily in the face. The chivalrous and gentlemanly South Carolinian returned to the charge, saying: "I'll show you, you —— Black Republican puppy!" Mr. Grow, still unexcited, answered: "You may think me what you please, Mr. Keitt; but let me tell you that no nigger driver shall come up from his plantation to crack his lash about *my* ears!" "We'll see about that," said Keitt, as he caught Mr. Grow by the throat. Mr. G. violently threw his assailant's hand off; and Mr. Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, who had followed Mr. Keitt, evidently with the intention of restraining him, interposed at once for peace.

This ended the difficulty for an instant, but immediately afterwards, Keitt broke from Mr. Davis, and rushed upon Grow, seizing him again by the throat, when the latter planted a blow under the left ear of "the gentleman from South Carolina," which sprawled him fairly upon the floor. Mr. Keitt picked himself up and after some ineffectual and random passes, left the hall and was seen no more until after the *melee* ended. He subsequently stated that he *stubbed his toe*, and so fell. Several other persons joined in the melee, but no serious consequences ensued.

### Casualities and Crimes.

SAD CALAMITY.—A telegraphic dispatch to the New York papers, dated St. Louis, February 20th, gives the particulars of the burning of the Pacific Hotel of that city. About one hundred persons were in the house at the time, forty or fifty of whom are missing. Many leaped from the third story, and were horribly mangled, or instantly killed, and many more were unable even to reach the windows, and were burned to death in their own rooms.

Several more bodies were supposed to be in the ruins, and hundreds of excited men were energetically engaged in removing the rubbish and looking for them.

A CHURCH DESTROYED.—A telegraphic dispatch, dated Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 20th, states that on the evening previous, about 7 o'clock, the Methodist Protestant Church on Sixth street, near Race, was partly destroyed by the explosion of defective gas pipes. Eight or ten persons were severely wounded, and two or three of them are not expected to survive.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On the evening of the 5th inst. the steamboat Col. Crossman, from New Orleans to St. Louis, burst her boiler a mile above New Madrid, Missouri, and then caught fire and burned to the water's edge. She had on board two hundred passengers, and from twenty-five to fifty of them are reported lost. Among the saved are the captain, mate and five ladies.

The steamer Magnolia, bound to Fayetteville, N. C., exploded at Whitehall on the 17th Feb., killing from fifteen to twenty persons. A few of the bodies have been recovered.

John Brouwer, formerly President of the East River Insurance Company, but lately doing business as a real estate broker at No. 72 Wall street, committed suicide by hanging himself Feb. 17th, in his own room.

On the evening of Feb. 20th, George H. Simonson of Brooklyn, was attacked by three ruffians and so badly injured that he died between 4 and 5 o'clock the next morning. It caused great excitement in the city, and there was much talk of lynching the murderers, forming a Vigilance Committee, &c., &c.

On the 18th of Feb. an unsuccessful attempt was made by five convicts to escape from Sing Sing prison. Two of them it is supposed were mortally wounded by shots fired at them.

WHOLESALE POISONING.—A woman named Hoag has been arrested in Genesee county, N. Y., on suspicion of having poisoned her husband and six children, all of whom died suddenly and mysteriously.

Recent developments in St. Louis show Geo. Smiser, late Collector of St. Louis co., to be a defaulter to the amount of $160,000.

### Miscellaneous News.

PROBABLE REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT ROUTE.—We are informed, says a New York paper, that Mr. Vanderbilt's new steamship line to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, is to be but a temporary affair. He is repairing the steamship Northern Light and patching up the Daniel Webster, so as to be ready to reopen the Nicaragua Transit route as soon as possible. It is probable that the steamer of the 10th of March will be the only one to Aspinwall, as it is expected that the other route will be opened by the first of April.

MARRIAGE OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The Hon. Millard Fillmore was married to Mrs. Caroline C. McIntosh, on Wednesday, the 10th Feb., at the Schuyler Mansion, in Albany.

The decease of the Rev. Dr. Gillman, of Charleston, S. C., is announced.

Rev. Mr. Kalloch, of Boston, preached his farewell sermon lately on Sunday. The discourse contained many strictures on the Press, newspapers being the reverend gentleman's especial aversion. He now takes up the law, leaving the sacred desk, as he says, forever.

Rev. Beverly Waugh, D. D., senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died recently in Baltimore.

Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, who was attacked recently by severe apoplexy at Greensburg, is better, but still in a critical condition.

John B. Gough has returned from Scotland to London, where he has been lecturing to immense audiences.

Twenty miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad have been completed in time to secure the Texas Grant.

A violent snow storm prevailed in New York the 20th February.

Three Seminoles is said to be the number killed in battle during the whole progress of the Florida war; costing the pleasant little sum of $300,000 or $100,000 apiece.

John Hyde, the ex-Mormon elder, was, at latest accounts, delivering lectures at New Orleans, with good success against that imposture.

The Hon. Edward Everett, we learn by the last European mail, has been elected a foreign corresponding member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in the Institute of France. The actual foreign associates of this Academy are five in number, of whom two are Americans, the historians Prescott and Bancroft, and three Englishmen, Lord Brougham, Mr. Henry Hallam, and Mr. McCulloch.

### Foreign News.

By the *Sonora* we have news from Europe, by way of Panama and New York, to 6th February.

THE "LEVIATHAN."—On Sunday the 31st of Jan. the great steamship was finally launched amid the cheers of thousands of people. It was the design to effect the launch on the preceding day, but it was not accomplished until half past one on Sunday.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.—On January 25th, the nuptials of the Princess Royal of England and Prince Frederick William, the heir apparent of the Prussian throne, were solemnized at the Chapel Royal, St. James, with much state pageantry. Numerous and brilliant festivities were kept up, in honor of the occasion, for some ten days. Theatrical and operatic performances were given at Her Majesty's theatre; and a succession of state balls, grand drawing-rooms, reviews, etc., took place. The Prince had been invested with the Order of the Garter. Congratulatory addresses upon the royal marriage were agreed to by both houses of Parliament. The youthful Prince and Princess quitted England on 2d February. They proceeded from London by railroad to Gravesend, where they embarked in the royal yacht, under a salute from Tilbury fort and the squadron in attendance, and amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled crowds. In the city of London, and all along the route, there was a perfect ovation to the young couple. They landed at Antwerp on 3d February, and reached Cologne next day. They were received with enthusiasm at all points.

Parliament assembled on the 4th of February. In both houses excited discussions took place as to the political refugee question. The debate arising upon the complaint of French Journals. The Emperor complains, or allows others to complain, in official organs, that England, in being the asylum for political refugees from every country, has become a "den of assassins," inasmuch as it harbored those who sought his life.

A frightful colliery explosion had occurred at a pit near Ashton under-Lyne. About one hundred men were in the pit at the time, and it was feared that many of them were killed. At latest dates about forty had been taken out alive—some more or less injured—and two dead.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that two of the conspirators, Orsini and Pierri, have confessed all that is imputed to them. Their murderous designs were, it appears, not confined to the Emperor of the French. Other sovereigns were to be included in the assassination, and especially the Pope, the King of Naples, and the King of Sardinia. The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that "it will probably be found that Orsini and his companions acted on their own guilty inspirations."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Great confidence is expressed in the success of the attempt to lay the cable next summer.

THE INDIA WAR.—News from Bombay to the 9th of January had reached England. Sir Colin Campbell left Cawnpore on the 12th December, with a large force, for Agra. Sir James Outram had defeated the Sepoys near Alumbagh, and Colonel Seaton had also won an important battle and reoccupied Mynpoore. At various points, however, the rebels still continue to be troublesome.

MEXICO.—President Comonfort has fled from the country and is now in the United States. He addressed a long letter to the people of Mexico from Jalapa the 2d Feb., after which he retired to Vera Cruz, where he embarked for New Orleans on the 7th. He is succeeded by two other claimants to the office of Supreme Magistrate, each of whom has issued a proclamation—Benito Juarez, from Guanajuato, Jan. 19th, and Felix Zuloaga from the National Palace, in the City of Mexico, on the 21st Jan. The country is in a most distracted state, and a suggestion has already been made in Congress that we take it under our protection. The fight at the city of Mexico continued throughout eleven days, and during that time only fifty men were slain and some two hundred and twenty wounded.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The ratification of our treaty with Nicaragua, and the probable rejection of the treaty negotiated with New Granada, are the most important events reported.

A STRONG-MINDED MOTHER.—A Washington letter writer gives the following amusing sketch of a woman who has lately flourished around the Capitol, endeavoring to secure a position for her son, "who seemed to inherit all the feminine traits which his mother lacked." She therefore, attacked Representatives, Senators, Cabinet officers and the President himself.

At last, says the writer, in the course of events, she met a distinguished Senator from a New England State, who has a tongue of his own, and knows how to use it. Her battery was at once opened. Round shot, bombs, shells, cannister, slugs, grape and "B B," were poured into the dignitary without mercy, and without even a pause for breath. When she had literally "gin out," as Sam Slick would say, the Senator asked if her son was with her.

She replied by calling Spooney to her, who came, like a "Squeers" boy for his "molasses and brimstone," and was duly presented.

"Is this the young man whom you want appointed?" asked the Senator.

"Yes, sir," the mother replied; "and Oh, sir, he's set his heart upon it, and it will be great disappointment, and I hope"—

"Beg pardon, madam, but did you say you wanted him to enter the army?"

"Yes, sir, the Dragoons, if you please."

"Well, madam, my influence is not so great, but I will endeavor to serve you if you will adopt a suggestion of mine."

"Oh! with pleasure, sir; you are so *very* kind."

"Then, madam, from what I see of yourself and son, allow me to recommend that *you* apply for the commission in the Dragoons, and that your son be sent back to serve with the *home infantry*. I am sure the country would gain by the change."

Xantippe glowed and swelled, but before she had time to explode, the Senator was gone.

RATS AND MICE IN LAWN.—The *Congregationalist* says that a lady in New Bedford, while dressing for church on a recent Sabbath, thought that she felt something moving between her dress and skirt, but after shaking them, paid no more attention to the circumstance, until seated in her pew at church, when out fell a rat upon the floor much to the consternation of several other ladies in the pew. It commenced running from one end of the pew to the other, and at last was lost sight of, they presuming it had escaped into the aisle. The first named lady on arriving home, was in the act of changing her dress for another, when upon shaking it, out fell the rat, having made the trip to church and back in safety.

An Episcopal clergyman of this State, while officiating in a church in San Francisco some months since, was troubled during service by discovering that there was something moving in the sleeve of his gown. On retiring to the vestry after service and disrobing himself, a mouse jumped out from the nest which it had found, as the gown was hanging in its place.

# The Weekly Pacific.

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Rev. I. H. Brayton and Rev. S. V. Blakeslee, EDITORS.

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**The "Hebrew Hercules."**—It will be seen by our advertising columns that the publishers offer to send this interesting work by mail, prepaid, to any part of the State on the receipt of $1,50 in postage stamps, or in cash, as may best suit the convenience of those who send their orders.

**The National Wagon Road Guide.**—This is a pamphlet work prepared by W. Wadsworth and published and for sale by Whitton, Towne & Co., as advertised. It contains an abundance of practical information, pleasantly set forth, answering the very questions which one contemplating emigrating to this State would ask. Thousands of copies ought to be mailed by those who have friends to whom they would wish to convey this information. Besides giving much information concerning California, an outfit, &c., it is a complete guide book over the plains by the National Wagon Road from St. Joseph and Council Bluffs via. South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. The map of the route accompanying this work is valuable and worth the entire price of the book.

**Another Attempt.**—It is said that some enthusiastic capitalist has advanced the necessary funds for the completion of Overton's steam-wagon, and that it will be in a condition for an experiment of its qualities in a short time.

**Prolific.**—An American cow, belonging to H. Amyx, of Stockton, has produced, it is stated by the *Republican*, four fine, healthy calves within 13 months and 15 days.

**Laid Up.**—No less than thirty-one sail vessels, formerly engaged in the carrying trade between this city and Sacramento, are now laid up here.

**Severe Storm.**—The Norther which has prevailed on this coast during the last fortnight, is represented to have been more severe than any which has occurred in fifteen years.

**Very Proper.**—A bill has been introduced into our Assembly providing that all executions hereafter shall be conducted in private. We hope it may become a law.

**Chess Tournament.**—This interesting contest, in which the best players in California are expected to engage, commenced on March 22d at Turnverein Hall, in this city.

**Mining Literature.**—A miner was recently met with in Trinity county with Scott's poetical works under his arm: He had purchased the book, and was going to carry it twenty-five miles, to read in his cabin.

**A Narrow Escape.**—One night recently, just as a man named Merrill had retired from his cabin, which is located about eighteen miles east of Columbia, a large tree fell upon it, laying the building in ruins.

**A German Society in Trinity.**—A benevolent society of Germans is in active operation at Weaverville. During the past year, says the *Journal*, the receipts from all sources was $2,167, and the expenditures, during the same period, $1,697 42. The Society have paid, during the two years of its existence, to physicians and for medicines, $859 42. The "Deutscher Verein" was founded March 4th, 1856. Its object is the care of its member in time of sickness or misfortune. Each member pays five dollars entrance fee, and one dollar each month thereafter. It has now one hundred and twenty-six members, who have built a large, well regulated hospital, which is paid for, as well as the necessary furniture. They have also a library of one hundred and sixty-nine volumes. This, we believe, is the only institution of the sort in the State, excepting one at San Francisco.

**Severe Weather.**—The weather has been so severe in portions of El Dorado county that the fruit trees have been seriously injured. In Georgetown and Kelsy, in particular, the budding fruit has been generally killed.

**A Gold Dust Swindle.**—The Marysville *Express* has the following: A man named Marithew has been doing business, until recently, as a buyer of gold dust in Oroville. On Sunday last, he went to a miner with whom he was acquainted, and who, he knew, had gold dust, and offered to buy it of him. The miner consented, and handed him a purse containing about 35 ounces. Marithew put down a small tin box which he had in his hand, containing, apparently, coin and gold dust, the latter being visible on the top of the contents, and remarked that he would just leave the box, until he could go out and have the dust he wanted to buy weighed. The miner, who was well acquainted with him, consented, and that was the last seen of Marithew! Upon taking out the contents of the box, a thin layer of gold dust was found upon a quantity of *lead*.

**Anti-Lecompton Meeting.**—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Douglas democracy was held in Marysville on March 17th. It was eloquently addressed by Messrs. McCorkle, Bryan, Wheeler and Montgomery.

**Kansas Resolutions.**—The resolutions in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution and instructions to our Senators to vote accordingly, passed the Senate in the early part of last week by a vote of 20 to 15. It is believed that had the steamer with the account of the recent test vote in the House of Representatives arrived before the vote was taken, the result would have been different.

**Ice.**—Ice formed in several exposed localities in the vicinity of Sacramento on the night of March 16th.

**The Case of Archy.**—On March 17th, the case of Archy came up before Judge Freelon who denied the motion to dismiss the warrant on which the alleged slave had been arrested. After this announcement the counsel on both sides agreed that Archy should be discharged. Immediately thereafter he was arrested by the U. S. Marshal on a warrant issued by Commissioner Johnson under the Fugitive Slave Law. (It will be remembered that this official, a few weeks since, decided that the Fugitive Slave Law had no bearing in the present case.) The next day a hearing was had before the Commissioner, and the case continued until the 19th. On that day the counsel for Stovall opened the pleading by taking the remarkable position that Archy had no right to be heard by counsel, that the Fugitive Slave Law only contemplated an *ex parte* hearing; that the question did not admit of controversy. They also had the effrontery to claim that the Burns case in Boston furnished a precedent for this position. The falsity of this assertion was at once made apparent from a printed record of the proceedings in that case. The counsel of Stovall took pains to impress on the Commissioner to the fact that this brilliant idea did not originate with them, but was the production of a learned lawyer not associated with them in the case. The Commissioner, however, decided that Archy *could* be heard by counsel. Col. Baker then moved that the warrant under which Arcy was arrested by the U. S. Marshal be set aside, on the ground that its allegations were defective, it not being stated therein that Archy *now* owes service to Stovall. The Commissioner intimated that to grant the motion would be an act of self-stultification on his part, as *he* had issued the warrant. Col. Baker replied that perhaps after hearing him the Commissioner would change his opinion, but after the hearing Mr. Johnson verified the proverb that "a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still," by denying the motion. Col. Baker then applied for a continuance of the case, for the purpose of obtaining testimony from Sacramento and Sonora. The opposing counsel objected to the granting of further time, and said that if any continuance be had, it would be preferable to make it of sixty days' duration, that testimony of Archy's flight from Mississippi might be obtained from the Court of Common Pleas in that State. Col. Baker said that he would agree to this, provided that Archy should be released on bail in the meantime. To this Stovall's counsel objected, on the ground that no bail bond given in such a case would be a good one. The counsel for Archy then declined to make any arrangement which would subject their client to two month's incarceration. The Commissioner intimated that there were some discrepancies between the affidavits on which Archy was first brought before him and that on which the present proceedings were based, which he should require to be reconciled before deciding in Stovall's favor. After some further discussion the counsel on both sides agreed that the further hearing of the case be postponed till the 29th of March, (Monday next.)

**Increase of the Army.**—The Bill for the increase of the Army 2,500 men, which recently passed the U. S. Senate, was carried by *one* majority; and that *one* came from Wm. H. Seward. It is almost universally acknowledged that this gentleman is more of the Statesman—shrewd and far-sighted—than any other member of the Senate; and it has excited much remark, both from Administration and opposition papers, as to the motives that influenced Mr. Seward to vote for this darling measure of the Administration. Mr. Toombs and some other firm friends of the executive *from the South*, voted in a body against the measure. It is hinted that Mr. Seward looks to a not far distant day, when a larger force will be needed, not to ward off foreign foes, but to keep down internal division in that section of the country, which is even now, too profuse in its threats against the Government!

**Pardons.**—The Sacramento *Union* says that Gov. Weller has pardoned Robert Fanning, who was convicted of grand larceny in San Francisco in March, 1856, and sentenced to three years in the State Prison. "Satisfactory evidence of his good conduct while in prison" has induced the Executive clemency, by which also he is restored to all the rights of citizenship, taking effect at the expiration of his term. The following pardon of Atanacia Moreno, convicted of grand larceny and robbery by the District Court of Los Angeles county, in March, 1854, and sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison, we copy in the Governor's language: "And whereas, the applicant is said to be a youth; has been four years in the prison; during that time the officers certify that he has behaved with great propriety and given evidence of reformation. Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws of this State, I hereby pardon the said Atanacia Moreno, upon the express conditions: 1st. That he be placed on a vessel immediately bound for Mexico, and never return to this State. 2d, That if he lands in California after he is placed on the vessel, he shall forfeit all the privileges and immunities conferred by this pardon. 3d. That his friends shall execute and deliver a satisfactory bond in the sum of $3000, for the performance of these conjunctions, which shall be filed with the Warden of the prison before he is removed."

**Depreciated Coin.**—A number of depreciated double eagles, have recently been thrown into circulation in this city. The trick is an old one, and was formerly practised by some Chinese rogues here. The coins are first sawed into edgewise, and filled up with brass metal, and then the rim worked over in such a manner as to make detection difficult, except by weighing or particular examination. This method of debasing coin is not new, and money debased in this way, has been circulating for a long time. As it is, however, thus brought to notice, persons will probably be more cautious than heretofore in receiving coin. The depreciation, in some cases, is very great, and the coin so light as to be easily detected.

**A Curiosity.**—The Mariposa *Gazette* says that a party of Frenchmen recently took from their claim, on Sweet Water Creek, Mariposa county, a stone mortar and pestle, which was lying upon the bed rock, over fifteen feet from the surface. The dirt surrounding it was rich in gold. How long a time has elapsed since some "Digger" used it for pounding acorns, or other purpose, any one is at liberty to conjecture. The mortar weighs more than one hundred pounds, the cavity in which will hold one and one half gallons.

**The Big Trees.**—We understand, says the *Independent*, that the proprietor of the Big Tree Grove is making liberal provisions for the summer campaign. Small parties are now daily visiting the place. The Falls of San Antonio, and the Mammoth Cave, at Cave City, also come in for a share of the attention of curiosity hunters and wonder seekers.

**Suits against the Wharf Companies.**—Suit have been commenced in the Twelfth District Court, by the City of San Francisco, aginst the following Wharf Companies for the sums annexed respectively, alleged to be due for rents, &c.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Clay street Wharf Company | $20,000 |
| Jackson street Wharf Company | 16,770 |
| Washington street Wharf Company | 20,400 |
| Vallejo street Wharf Company | 6,200 |
| Total | $63,370 |

**Fencing In.**—Several residents of the Mission have commenced fencing in about one thousand acres of unoccupied land, near the old San Jose Road, and north of the celebrated addition to the city laid off by Horner.

**Levelling.**—The chain-gang is engaged in reducing the surface of the square between Union, Filbert, Stockton, and Powell streets to some degree of evenness, and symmetry.

**Family Expenses.**—A correspondent of the *Bulletin* asserts that the necessary annual expenses of a family in this city amount to $3,625.

**A Curious Decision.**—The Placerville *Index* says:—The other day, some Celestial were arrested for pitit larceny, and brought for trial before his honor, a Justice of the Peace who resided in a certain city not a thousand miles off. During the examination, the counsel for the defence offered to introduce the testimony of sundry other Celestials, by whom he proposed to establis an *alibi*. The squire, however, ruled that the law of California excluded Chinese testimony against a white man, and as in his opinion the State of California was a white man, the Chinese testimony was not admitted. This is strict constuction with a vengeance.

**Arastras.**—The *Mountain Democrat* says that there are one hundred arastras in El Dorado county.

**Mint Matter.**—During the week ending March 20th the deposits at the Assay Office in this city, were 27,691 ounces of gold dust, valued a $512,000. The gold coinage in the same period was $420,000. Of silver bullion, there were received 3,082 ounces.

**Superiority of the Arastra.**—The *Honitos Democrat*, speaking of the quartz mill of Goodman, Diltz & Co., on Sherlock Creek, says: "A week ago, this firm fully tested the superiority of arastras over the ordinary mill process for saving gold; on crushing fourteen tons of quartz in the mill, its average yield was $30 per ton. Six tons of the same quality of rock crushed in two arastras at the same time, yielded $40 per ton.

**State Finances.**—The amount of cash on hand, in the State Treasury on March 20th, was $348,679,85.

**For Arizona.**—The *State Journal* of Sacramento says: "Written notices are posted around the city with the above heading, calling upon parties who are disposed to emigrate to the Gadsden Purchase, to meet at a certain place, etc. Flaming accounts are given of the salubrity of climate and mining prospects. We can say that we have received letters ourselves from the region of country alluded to, and we have no doubt it presents a great field for enterprising young gentlemen who are disposed to roll up their sleeves and really go to work. Our correspondent, who dates from Fort Yuma, on the Colorado river, says that there is a fine spot for a town there, but that there is a disposition on the part of the storekeepers and some others, to keep out competition, and shut out persons who might interfere with their speculation. He suggests the propriety of parties in San Francisco, who are interested in the town site alluded to, to look to the acts of their agents, who are materially retarding the advancement of their interests.

**Sacramento Mortality.**—Four deaths occured in Sacramento during the week, ending March 20th.

**Treasure and Passengers.**—The Sonora, on March 5th, carried away $1,661,928,69 in treasure, and 289 passengers.

**Convicted.**—William Roberts has been found guilty in this city of manslaughter in being assessory to the killing of A. A. Mason, at Michigan Bar, Placer county, by Marion Whitheust some months since. Whitheust was recently convicted of murder in the same degree.

**Going Down.**—The Sacramento, according to the city guage, has declined to a point only eight feet, seven inches above low water mark. At the present writing there is a fair prospect that it will still keep droping.

**Crops on the Merced.**—It is stated that the grain fields on the Merced are in a most deplorable condition, giving scarcely a hope for anything else than a total failure of a the crop. In the vicinity of Dry Creek, formerly a very productive section of farming country, the cattle are running at large in the fields where volunteer crops were expected. Accounts from Calaveras county and in all the southern region are highly discouraging. The grasshoppers have already made their appearance, near Santa Barbara in immense numbers.

**Mining Items.**—Quartz miners are reported to be doing well in Calaveras county. The Crystal claim at Angel's, near San Andreas, has yielded as high as three hundred and fifty ounces in one week. At the Potosi Quartz Mills, in Amador, a month's washing resulted in producing $2,300, the smallest yield on record. A company near Clinton, in the same county, took out forty-six ounces in two weeks. The Italian quartz vein, near Sonora, recently yielded $5000 for less than a week's labor. A *chispa* weighing three ounces was recently found at Gold Hill, Tuolumne county. In Plumas county, the dirt used in constructing a bakery near Quincy, was washed and yielded $300. The claims near Cedar Ravine, in El Dorado, are reported to be paying $5 a day to the hand. There is some ground in the vicinity not yet located. In Placer county, some quartz claims are yielding richly. A lump of quartz from one weighing six pounds recently yielded $6; another vein yield $100 to the ton. A lump was recently found near Reservoir Hill, almost pure, weighing nine pounds and three ounces.

**Recent Deaths from Accident and Violence.**—James Hayes, drowned in North Fork of Feather river, Feb. 23d. James Lemmon accidentally shot near Napa, March 12th. Guard Liebenthal, found dead in Sacramento, March 17th. Richard Bloom, killed by caving of a bank on Wood's Creek, March 11th. John Murphy, drowned in San Joaquin river, March 17th. Robert Royd killed at Greenhorn, March 9th. Charles Curran, stabbed at Minnesota; died March 8th. E. Rall, killed by a falling tree, at Red Bank, Shasta county. Frank Brand, killed by falling from a wagon near San Jose, March 17th. One Martin, killed by a falling rock, near Nevada, March 17th. Joseph Headley and Joel Doyle, killed near Scott's Flat, Sierra county, by the caving of a bank, March 16th. Henderson, killed in an affray in Sacramento, March 24th.

**Measles.**—This disease is reported to be very prevalent in San Jose, at present.

**Some Difference.**—According to estimates published in various daily papers, the expense of a family of four persons in San Francisco ranges from $1200 to $3600.

**The Case of Ainsa.**—A joint resolution has been introduced into the Assembly relative to the release from imprisonment of Jesus L. Ainsa, held in confinement by the authorities of the State of Sonora, Mexico; and asking the intervention of the Federal Government. This person is the brother of Augustin Ainsa, at one time State Translator of California, and brother-in-law to the late Henry A. Crabb.

**Good.**—Rondo has at last been practically suppressed at Sacramento.

**Postponed Again.**—The trial of Willis Corse for a homicide committed nearly a year ago, has again been postponed on account of his illness. The case has been very unaccountably delayed.

**Resigned.**—Mr. Parker, member of the Assembly from Calaveras, resigned his seat on Monday last, having been displeased at the action of that body upon some matter pertaining to his constituency.

**Sonora Squatters.**—The President of the Board of Trustees of Sonora recently used the following language in a communication to that body: There are some among us who are affected with the squatter mania—who are not satisfied with jumping all the property within the city limits, but have even apportioned the streets to their own use; and from present indications the entire city will be enclosed. I should have long since instituted suits against the parties thus appropriating streets to their private use, but that the city had neither money nor credit to secure the services of counsel.

**Adjournment.**—The Senate have appointed April 12th as the date of the final adjournment of the Legislature. The Assembly have not as yet concurred.

**Significant.**—The Sacramento *Union* of March 23d says: "A Member in the Assembly yesterday gave notice for a bill to give further time for the completion of the Pacific Railroad. Such a bill is unnecessary, as further time was given a few days since by the passage of the resolutions of instructions, in favor of the Kansas Lecompton Constitution. If they do not produce an extension of time for the completion of the Pacific Railroad, then we are mistaken."

A Convenient Ballot-Box.—We have heard of a Bank President who discounted notes on his travels, and carried his funds in his hat. But John Calhoun, the inventor of the Lecompton fraud, has improved upon this idea. He is a sort of peripatetic ballot-box. He has converted himself into a traveling election. Disdaining the old mode of suffrage, he first secures the votes of certain deluded men in Kansas, and then proceeds to count and change these votes, with a facile rapidity that would amaze Herr Alexander, Signor Blitz, or even the celebrated Houton, who astonishes European Kings and Commons. Calhoun has removed his apparatus to Washington city, and has been performing all sorts of achievements of legerdemain since his arrival there with the rare contrivance.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Popular Sovereignty.—The Richmond *South* says: My sympathies as a States Rights man are with the Mormons, I do not approve of their domestic institutions; no matter, it is their business not mine. Nor am I or any other person answerable for their sins, or liable to suffer for their mistakes. As a southern man my sympathies are with the Mormons: the same measure that is dealt out to them, would be dealt out with an unsparing hand to us for our slave-holding by the same people, if they had the power, and God only knows how long that power will be wanting. I say shame! shame! on the southern man, or southern men, or southern press who does not sympathise with the mormon, attending to his own business, and befriending his rights, his firesides, and his altars, against the yankee intermedling oppressor who delights to interfering his neighbor's affairs, and would storm heaven and uproot hell rather than not have a fuss.

Accumulation of U. S. Soldiers in Kansas.—The *N. Y. Evening Post*, speaking of the practice of stationing the army among our own peaceful citizens, says:

"This sort of military despotism was begun in Kansas by President Pierce, and the rapidity with which it has spread there, ought to alarm the country. At the end of the first three months of the year 1855, we had but 351 soldiers in Kansas. At the end of six months there were 912 there; at the commencement of 1856, we had 1086 there; at the commencement of 1857, we had 1342 there, and in October last, our military force in Kansas numbered 2516, just the number, as near as Mr. Stanton can calculate, of the pro-slavery party in Kansas. Thus, for every man who desires slavery in that territory and the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, the government provides a soldier to overawe and encourage the twelve or fifteen thousand people who denounce that Constitution as a fraud.

The Government and its Sailors.—Quite a number of sailors recently paid off on the U. S. frigate *Congress*, were in Wall street yesterday, vainly endeavoring to exchange the money they received from government for gold or current bills! It appears that about $150,000 were disbursed on that ship all in twenty-five cent pieces, and some of these tars had as much as $300 in that coin. Now, by a law of the United States, silver coins are not a legal tender for a sum exceeding five dollars, and yet government has imposed on the ignorance of these poor men, who earn their pittance so hardly, by paying them in a currency which they could not dispose of in quantities at par. Jack used to be robbed after he was paid off—but now he is robbed in the act.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

Dr. Brandreth, the pill man, who recently purchased a ruby for $250, at the sale of smuggled jewelry by the United States Marshal, in New York, has been offered $1,700 for the same, as it proves to be an Oriental ruby of the first water.

Washington's Symmetrical Character.—Mr. Everett's vindication of Washington from the charge of lacking genius contains a most felicitous figure. After saying that an order and symmetry inconsistent with the startling predominance of any one attribute, always characterize the higher forms of creation, he remarks of the complaint against Washington, "You might as well complain of the circle that it has no angles or salient points, forgetting that its wonderful perfection consists in the unbroken curve, every part of which is equi-distant from the centre."

How to Cure a Cold.—"A bad cold, like measles or mumps, or other similar ailments, will run its course in about ten days, in spite of what may be done for it unless remedial means are employed for it within forty-eight hours of its inception. Many a useful life might be spared to be increasingly useful, by cutting a cold short off in the following safe, but simple manner.—On the first day of taking a cold, there is a very unpleasant sensation of chilliness. The moment you observe this, go to your room and stay there. Keep it at such a temperature as will entirely prevent this chilly feeling, even if it requires 100 degrees of Fahrenheit."

"In addition to this, put your feet in water half leg deep, as hot as you can bear it, adding hot water from time to time for a quarter of an hour, so that the water shall be hotter when you take your feet out than when you put them in. Then dry them thoroughly, and put on thick, warm woolen stochings, even if it be in summer—for summer colds are more dangerous—and for twenty hours eat not an atom of food, but drink as largely as you desire of any kind of warm teas, and at the end of that time the cold will be entirely broken without any medicine whatever. Efficient at the above means are, not one in a thousand attends to them; led on as the most men are by the hope that a cold will pass away of itself.—Nevertheless, this article will now and then pass under the eye of a wise man who does not choose to run the risk of trying physic and dying too."—*Medical Journal.*

Air passes in at the leaves of plants, goes through the whole body, and passes out again at the roots. Plants receive and respire more, in equal time, then large animals. The sun-flower has been found, by repeated experiments, to receive, in twenty-four hours, seventeen times more air than a man.


☞ **Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry**—For the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarness, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Pain in the Breast or Side, etc.

A fair question. Answer to suit yourself. Would you prefer to have health restored and life prolonged by (what our physicians say is) quackery, than to die scientifically? You all know of wonderful cures affected by Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and yet you entertain a kind of prejudice, because you choose to call it a patent medicine. It is only because you do not know Dr. Wistar. If your family physician had made a great medical discovery, could he not seal his bottle and cure a patient in Timbuctoo as well as at home? This is only the fact with Wistar's Balsam. It is imported to you, invalid. Throw away your delusions. Wistar's Balsam is performing wonderful cures. It will cure you.

☞ Be Cautious! as there are many counterfeits. Look well at the signature before purchasing—take none unless it has the name of Sanford & Park engraved on the outside wrapper, as all other are base counterfeits.

PARK & WHITE are the only Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed. Also, Importers. Wholesale and Retail Agents of all valuable Patent Medicines, warranted genuine.

dec10-3m 132 Washington st., opposite the Market.

**Lyon's Kathairon.**

If your Hair is falling out, Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If your Hair is getting Grey, Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If you are troubled with Dandruff, Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If you desire Soft, Glossy Hair, Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense sale and universal popularity of Lyon's Kathairon prove it to be the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere for 50 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors and Perfumers, 63 Liberty street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, 132 Washington street, opposite the Market, San Francisco.

dec10-3m

**CAUTION! CAUTION!**

**Beware of Counterfeiters! Hostetter's Bitters.**

The public are aware that for some years past Hostetter's Bitters have, by their intrinsic merit, as the best tonic of the present day, won a name and celebrity beyond any other compound of the like kind. The immense and ready sale which Hostetter's Bitters met with, induced a number of persons to engage in counterfeiting them, by buying up the bottles, and filling them with a spurious and noxious compound. Also, several worthless preparations are gotten up in San Francisco, with the evident design of being palmed off as the genuine Hostetter's Bitters, having a similar bottle and label, and the directions, etc., taken off verbatim, save the omittance of Dr. J. Hostetter's name, and then making sales of the articles to the saloon keepers and others at reduced prices, under the representation that they are the genuine article. Purchasers should always examine the bottle and see that it is covered with metallic caps, with the name of "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" stamped on, and not with tin-foil or wax, as is the case with counterfeit articles. The above name is also blown in the glass on one side of the bottle. Sold by PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, 132 Washington street, opposite the Market, San Francisco.

A. DESPECHER & CO., Agents, fe4 2m 55 J street, Sacramento.

**G. & W. SNOOK,**

MANUFACTURERS OF COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARES. Also—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Parlor Grates, Marbleized Iron Mantels, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Brass Cocks, Couplings, Hose, Tinware and Cooking Utensils of all kinds.

**No. 141 Washington street, below Montgomery.**

Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell. As they keep none but the **Best of Workmen** and use the **Best Material**, they are always willing to warrant their work.

JOBBING of all kinds promptly attended to.

☞ FORCE and LIFT PUMPS put up and old ones repaired, &c., &c.

**20,000 feet** of 3-inch LEATHER HOSE, suitable for Fire Engines, for sale cheap. m25

**RAILROAD HOUSE.**

E. I. ARMSTRONG, formerly of the St Nicholas, would inform his friends and the public that he has leased and opened the above House as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and all who will favor him with their patronage. m25

**FIRST PREMIUM BOOKBINDERY.**

**No. 127 Montgomery Street.**

**GILCHRIST & ROSS,** (Late J. McGlashan & Co.)

THIS ESTABLISHMENT RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM for the best specimens of BOOKBINDING and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURE at the late Fairs held in this city and Stockton.

Persons who have Books and Magazines to bind, would do well to call, for they can get their work done in good style and at very reasonable prices.

Books bound in plain materials or in Rich Morocco Bindings, with gilt edges. Old Books re-bound. Blank Books Ruled and Bound to order.

GILCHRIST & ROSS, m25 6m* 127 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

**GEORGE W. CLARK, No. 131 Clay Street,** SAN FRANCISCO.

..THE ONLY.. **EXCLUSIVE DEALER** ....IN.... **Paper Hangings, Borders and Window SHADES,** IN CALIFORNIA.

HE IS NOW OPENING A STOCK OF **75,000 ROLLS OF NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES** ....OF.... **HANGINGS AND BORDERS,** WHICH HE OFFERS AT **Wholesale and Retail,** ....AT.... **PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.** [m25 3m]

**BIBLES ARRIVED.**

THE SAN FRANCISCO BIBLE SOCIETY HAVE received by the "Bostonian" and "Neptune's Car," a full assortment of Bibles and Testaments.

Depository on Montgomery street near Market. m25

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

READERS OF THE PACIFIC AND STRANGERS, visiting Sacramento, desiring Goods in our line, are invited to call on us and examine an assortment not excelled in the State.

**New and Choice Varieties for Retailing,** Received by every Steamer, direct from manufacturers in Philadelphia and Eastern Cities.

STROBRIDGE & COLLINS, m18 tf J street, corner Fifth.

**INFORMATION WANTED**—Of the whereabouts of ALBA JAMES CORNWELL, who left Pontiac, in the State of Michigan, Nov. 2d, 1851, for California, and was last heard from on the 15th of November, 1856, then at Vallecito, Calaveras county, California. Said Cornwell was 30 years of age in October last, the 8th day. Any information concerning him will be gladly received by his mother and two sisters, by addressing D. C. Ireland, Publisher Sentinel, Coldwater, Michigan, who is the husband of his eldest sister, Catherine M.

N. B.—Publishers in the State of California will confer a great favor on their brother in the fraternity, by giving the above notice an insertion in their respective sheets.

**PHŒNIX WORKS.**

"LABOR OMNIA VINCIT."

**JONA. KITTRIDGE.** (SUCCESSOR TO BENJ. HAYWOOD,) Manufacturer of **Fire-Proof Doors, Shutters, Vaults, &c. &c.** [illegible], San Francisco.

N. B.—Orders from the country promptly attended to. A large assortment of [illegible] Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, FOR SALE AT THE LOW RATES. mc12-3m

MARK BRUMAGIM, JOHN A. PAXTON, ............ JACOB H. BRUMAGIM, MORTON CHEESMAN.

**MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., BANKERS,** MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA.

CASH CAPITAL ............$300,000.

BANKING HOURS—FROM 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

**ADVANCES ON GOLD DUST,** For Assay at United States Mint.

CHECKS AT PAR ON PARROT & Co., San Francisco, AND B. F. HASTINGS & Co., Sacramento City.

OUR SIGHT AND TIME DRAFTS ON **American Exchange Bank, New York,** Available in all the principal cities in the Union.

One per cent. per month interest will be allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable ten days after sight. no19-tf

**WELLS, FARGO & CO.,** *New York and California Express and Exchange Company.*

CAPITAL, ............$600,000

D. N. BARNEY, ............President.
T. M. JANES, ............Treasurer.

**DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN SUMS** to suit, on all the cities of the United States and Canadas, and Pay the highest price for GOLD DUST and GOLD BARS.

Purchase Exchange and Certificates of Deposit, at cur rent rates.

Advance on Gold Dust consigned for assay, and receive Deposits, General and Special.

**Express Forwarders and Commission Agents.**

Ship Treasure at the lowest rates, and insure on our open Policies, held with the best English Companies, viz.: Indemnity Mutual Marine, Royal Exchange Insurance, Marine Insurance, London Assurance.

Forward Freight and Parcels to all parts of the United States and Canadas, and through the "**American and European Express and Exchange Company,**"

To all parts of EUROPE. Execute Commissions, make Collections and Purchases, and attend promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business.

**Forward Daily Expresses,**

In charge of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all the Towns and Mining Camps in California. Semi-Monthly to Oregon and intermediate points, on the northern Coast, and San Diego and intermediate points on the southern Coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.

☞ Office corner California and Montgomery streets.

LOUIS McLANE, Jr., General Agent for California.

G. W. BELL, SAMUEL KNIGHT, } Superintendents.

**NEW BEDFORD OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,** NO. 87 WASHINGTON STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

**Bleached, Sperm, Polar, Lard and China OIL,**

IN CASKS, BARRELS AND CASES.

NEATS' FOOT OIL, IN BARRELS AND CASES; TANNERS' OIL, IN BARRELS; CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID, in cases; ALCOHOL, 80 to 95 per cent., in barrels and cases; CAMPHENE AND OIL WICKING, of all kinds; CANDLE WICKING and PLATTED WICK, for Star Candles; SOADA ASH AND POTASH; BAR SOAP AND OIL SOAP.

Our Oils, Camphene and Fluid are of our own manufacture, and all sales guaranteed to give satisfaction.

no19-tf R. F. KNOX & CO.

**HUGHES & WALLACE,** IMPORTERS, **105 and 107 Sacramento Street.**

MILLINERY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, RONCHES, BLONDS, YANKEE NOTIONS, PERFUMERIES, GIMPS, FRINGES, COMBS, BRUSHES, GALLOONS, TAPES, THREAD, EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, BANDS, SKIRTS, BUTTONS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &c. &c. &c.

Our Stock is VERY LARGE, and the Goods are carefully selected, and well suited for the trade generally.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER. CHEAP FOR CASH—OR APPROVED SECURITY.

HUGHES & WALLACE, IMPORTERS, 105 and 107 Sacramento Street. fe4 San Francisco.

**EMPIRE STATE DINING SALOON,** No. 144 Clay Street, BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME STREETS. SAN FRANCISCO.

fe11-3m J. H. SQUIER, Proprietor.

**WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, BASKETS, BRUSHES, CLOTHES LINES, MATCHES, &c. &c.,** In all their varieties, ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FROM THE EAST.

For sale at lowest and wholesale prices, at the **Willow and Wooden Ware Establishment** ....OF.... **HAWXHURST & SON,** 39 Sacramento street, Below Front. fe25 3m

**R. HALL & CO. Wholesale and Retail Druggists,** NOS. 143 AND 145 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVE always on hand a full assortment of **PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,** And all the Patent Medicines of the age, at the lowest possible prices.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. se17 3m

**FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN,** BEING THE **FIFTH TIME RECEIVED,** AGAINST **All Competitors!** **R. H. VANCE,** Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Daguerreotypes—also, at the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, in this city—I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much reduced prices, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

It has been acknowledged by all that during the past five years, I have far excelled all other Artists in California in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.

Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the

**GENUINE PATENT AMBROTYPES**

at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms, called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass, and put up unsealed—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by change of climate, dampness and other accidents to which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass. Atmospherically Sealed, and will stand forever.

You have but to ask yourselves the simple question—Which will last the longest, a picture firmly sealed between two glasses, or one exposed to air and dampness? All know that a picture not sealed, dampness will collect in the space between the two glasses and [illegible] on the picture will spot it, and in time wholly destroy it; while on the sealed picture, no dampness can collect, as there is no space between the two glasses.

Plain Photographs, of the size of the largest Daguerreotypes, only $3 each, if five are taken. Who will not give a large fine picture to a friend, when it can be obtained for only $3? We guarantee as good a plain Photograph, if not better, than can be produced by any other Artist in the Pacific States.

[illegible]

*Remember the Place.*

R. H. VANCE, [illegible] Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

**PRICE REDUCED TO ONLY $1,50** *And LESS where a number of tickets are purchased.*

**DR. BOURNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.**

THEY REMOVE FROM THE HUMAN SYSTEM MERCURY in all its forms, and all other mineral poisons administered by drug doctors by accident, or by pursuing unfavorable callings; the almost universal CAUSES of rheumatism, stiff joints, weak and lame backs, neuralgia, difficulties of the stomach, lungs, etc., and consequently effect SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURES in all those diseases.

They equalize the nervous fluid, strengthen the entire nervous system, produce delightful sensations of quiet and repose, increase the natural warmth, and are in fact the most LUXURIOUS BATH which has ever been devised.

They may be taken by persons in perfect health; and all persons of sedentary habits, both male and female, should take from two to three per month, and would do so, were their virtues and benefits once tested.

They are so invigorating that cold or stormy weather should not prevent taking them; in fact persons in delicate health should take them at such times, as they impart warmth and strength to the system.

They are administered under the constant personal supervision of DR. BOURNE, and not entrusted to boys or in experienced persons. They require great care and attention, and it is given.

Ladies are informed that these Baths clear and improve the complexion of the skin, rendering it softer and smoother. A lady is in constant attendance to wait upon ladies.

There is no shock whatever, nor any painful sensations. The most delicate or robust, young or old, male or female, may take them in perfect safety, as DR. BOURNE regulates them to suit each case.

They are administered ONLY by DR. BOURNE, who has now employed them constantly more than a year, with pre-eminent success.

Southeast corner of Sansome and Commercial streets, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, San Francisco.

☞ The effects of Poison Oak REMOVED in a few hours to a day, or two at most, in ALMOST ALL CASES.

☞ The most inveterate cases of Dyspepsia permanently cured (not "patched up") in from six to ten weeks.

☞ THE PUBLIC IS CAUTIONED against confounding the Electro-Chemical Baths with the "Russian Steam Baths." Dr. Bourne does not administer "Russian Steam Baths," and does not wish to bear the odium of the charge. In the Electro-Chemical Baths the steam is not inhaled into the lungs, together with the effluvia from the heated and sweltering bather, and perhaps (disgusting thought) the foul odors, etc., etc., emitted by half a dozen or a dozen others engaged at the same time. No; in the Electro-Chemical Baths there is "nothing of that sort"—the bather neither seeing, breathing, nor smelling the vapor, and each one having his separate and distinct apartment and apparatus.

☞ The Electro-Chemical Baths are not administered to persons suffering with infectious or loathsome diseases.

☞ Open from 7 o'clock until 9 in the evening. Sundays POSITIVELY excepted.

☞ CONSULTATIONS FREE. 3m dec24

**MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE OF DR. ZEILE,** NO. 163 PACIFIC STREET,

ESTABLISHED for the certain and permanent CURE of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA, and SYPHILIS in all its various forms, and all diseases arising from the injudicious use of Mercury; also, all diseases of the Liver or Lungs, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Paralysis, etc., etc. The connected

**STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS**

Were erected in 1853, at an outlay of upwards of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and in the great popularity they have attained they have fully realized the anticipations of the proprietor, based upon the benefit the Baths have rendered in effecting hundreds o remarkable cures, after all other means had failed, which can be attested by reference to many highly respectable residents of this city.

Invalids to whom it may be desirable, can be accommodated in the establishment with comfortable rooms, board, and the best of attention, and may consult Dr. Zeile on the premises, or remain under the guidance of their own physicians.

**JOHN A. BAUER, APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST,** Importers of Foreign and Domestic Drugs and Medicines.

PHYSICIAN'S Prescriptions put up with the greatest care, and from pure and fresh articles. Chemical Analysis made at short notice. Medicines sent to any part of the State. Keeps constantly on hand and sells at the lowest market prices all articles used by Brewers, Tanners, Soda Water Manufacturers, Dyers, Distillers, etc.

☞ The entrance to the BATHS is through the Drug Store. dec19 3mtz.

**JOHN W. TUCKER.** Importer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer —IN— **WATCHES. DIAMONDS, Silver Ware, Jewelry,** —AND— **SILVER PLATED WARE. QUARTZ WORK** OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

**WATCHES REPAIRED WITH CARE AND WARRANTED,** —AT— **NO. 125 MONTGOMERY STREET,** SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchaser as if the article had been selected under their own supervision.

Persons in the Interior wishing a **WATCH** MADE OF **GOLD OF THEIR OWN DIGGING,** Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the undersigned, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of **PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS,** Ready for Casing.

no1-3m JOHN W. TUCKER.

**FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. &c.** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. T. PIDWELL informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from the East and has resumed business at **140** Washington street.

From the arrangement he was enabled to make with some of the principal Houses in New York and Boston, he will be kept in constant supply with the best Goods for this market, and with what he intends to manufacture, will be enabled to fill all orders he may be favored with.

He would take the opportunity to inform those of the Trade that may wish to order direct from the East that he is prepared to transmit their orders, and afford them facilities to procure any goods they may desire.

**Samples of Furniture,** Looking Glasses and Bedding, with a variety of Upholstery Goods, such as Plush, Hair-cloth, Webbing, and Lent's Patent Spiral Springs for Mattresses, Sofas and Chairs; and an assortment of **Cabinet Hardware.**

He will also be in receipt of invoices of goods, which he will dispose of at a small advance.

He therefore feels confident to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may be desirous of purchasing, either at wholesale or retail.

Remember—**140** Washington street. fe4 3m

**PALMER'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEGS**

OBTAINED by applying at the office of the Bulletin, to JARVIS JEWETT. San Francisco, Jan. 15, 1858. 3m*

**CHEAP FAMILY READING!**

THE subscriber having made special arrangements with most of the publishers in the Eastern States, is now prepared to supply Magazines and Papers to yearly subscribers at the publishers' prices, viz:

| | PER YEAR. |
|---|---|
| ATLANTIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE | $4 00 |
| EMERSON'S & PUTNAM'S MONTHLY | 3 00 |
| ECLECTIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE | 5 00 |
| FRANK LESLIE'S NEW FAMILY MAGAZINE | 4 00 |
| GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK | 3 00 |
| GRAHAM'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE | 3 00 |
| DICKEN'S HOUSEHOLD WORDS | 3 00 |
| HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE | 3 00 |
| Do. ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY | 3 00 |
| N. Y. WEEKLY LEDGER | 3 00 |
| PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, (weekly) | 4 00 |
| FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER | 4 00 |
| BALLOU'S PICTORIAL | 4 00 |
| SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN | 3 00 |
| HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE | 5 00 |
| LE BON TON, or Paris Fashions | 5 00 |
| LONDON WORLD OF FASHIONS | 5 00 |
| THE MINING MAGAZINE | 5 00 |
| THE HORTICULTURIST, (with colored plates) | 5 00 |
| PETERSON'S LADIES MAGAZINE | 2 00 |
| THE NATIONAL (METHODIST) MAGAZINE | 2 00 |
| LITTELL'S LIVING AGE | 8 00 |
| EDINBURGH, LONDON, QUARTERLY, NORTH BRITISH and WESTMINSTER REVIEWS, each | 3 00 |
| BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE | 4 00 |
| The Four Reviews with Blackwood, for | 12 00 |
| LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS, with colored supplements | 12 00 |
| LONDON PUNCH, (weekly) | 5 00 |

For one dollar a year additional any of the above will be mailed to any part of the country FREE OF POSTAGE, with the exception of those at $4, which will be mailed for the same price.

J. H. STILL & CO., Agents for California, [fe24] N. E. cor. of Sansome and Washington streets.

**AGRICULTURAL STORE.** Washington st, near Davis st. FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST prices, wholesale and retail—

SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S REAPERS, (to arrive in a few days;)
BURRILL'S REAPERS;
CARTS, (Light and Heavy;)
FAIRBANK'S SCALES, on wheels, 400 lb. to 2500 lb.;
OX YOKES, all sizes; OX BOWS, 1¼ to 2 inch;
HAY FORKS, (2 and 3 tine) Batchelor's, Tuttler & Co's;
STRAW FORKS, Manure Forks, Potato Forks;
CHURNS; Ox and Log Chains, Trace, &c.;
BREAST and BACK CHAINS; Halter Chains;
SHOVELS, (Ames',) Gay's, Rowland's, &c. &c.;
GRIND STONES, (all sizes;)
GRIND STONE ROLLERS, SHAFTS, &c. &c.;
OVEN and FURNACE FRONTS;
CHAIN PUMPS, Tubing, &c. &c.;
DOUGLASS PUMPS, all sizes, cheap;
HAY RAKES;
HORSE RAKES, (Revolving;)
CANAL and GARDEN BARROWS;
SCYTHE STONES, RIFLES;
HOES, [illegible];
GRAIN CRADLES, with [illegible];
PATENT SNATHES and HAMES SCYTHES;
PLOWS, PLOW POINTS, &c. &c. &c.

For sale low, by J. M. ARTHUR, [illegible] Washington street, near Davis.

**COAL.**

FOR PARLOR AND OFFICE USE—THE BEST SCOTCH SPLINT COAL, at the Coal Yard, corner of Battery and Pine streets.

jy7-3m JAMES FINDLA.


## Weekly Review of the Market.

Wednesday Evening, March 24th, 1858.

There has scarcely anything in the way of business occurred during the past week worthy of note; trade in every department has, by general consent, been voted dull. In Flour, the transactions have been almost wholly of a jobbing character at $16 for superfine Domestic, and $18a$19 for extra do., and $20 for Haxall. Oregon ranged from $15 50 to $16, according to quality. Barley is dull at $1 47½, and Oats at 1⅞ cents. Wheat is worth 5a5¼c; choice Potatoes 80a90c. per bag; Corn, firm at 4¼c. Meat provisions of all kinds are firm at high prices. Clear Pork, $44a$45, and Mess $42a$42 50 per bbl.; Extra Clear Bacon, 24c.; Oregon Hams, 24c.; Billings' do. 22a22½c; Brined do. 19a20c. Eastern Butter is lower—invoices have been sold at 40a42c. Lard very stiff at 25a26c. by the round lot.

Sugar is again firmer in consequence of the Refinery having swept the market of all of the parcels of raw of any consequence. China No. 1 cannot be bought under 15c.; No. 1 Batavia sold yesterday at 15½c. The prospects are in favor of a meterial advance in Rio Coffee within the next sixty days, as it is now definitely known that we can expect no further additions to stocks for a considerable length of time. The stock of Coffee now here is a four-and-a-half months' supply. We quote Rio stiff at 14c. for a round lot. Teas are without much steadiness; Blacks are worth 20a60c. according to quality; Greens, Canton made, are dull and unsaleable; Country greens, (genuine) are worth 50a70c. Rice is steady at 5½c. for good No. 2 China; Carolina sells in lots from second hands at 9½c. Nails are firm at 6c. 30 days for entire invoices. Dried Apples are worth 16c.; fresh lots of desirable Preserves, Jams, Jellies, &c., are in better demand, and fetch cost and charges; Pie Fruits sell at $4a4 25.

## SHIPPING REGISTER.

### Arrived.

March 19—P M stmr Sonora, Whiting, 13 ds fm Panama; mdse to Forbes & Babcock.

March 20—Schr Horace, Lent, 48 hrs fm Tomales; produce to Keyes & Co.

Schr Osceola, Buckley, 50 hrs fm Tomales; wood to Master.

March 21—Russ bark Nahelmoff, Benzeman, 12 ds fm Sitka; ice to P S Kostrometinoff.

Bark D M Hall, Callott, 10 ds fm Puget Sound; lumber to Renton & Galloway.

Schr Mt Vernon, Josselyn, 48 hrs fm Santa Cruz; lime to Davis & Jordon.

Schr Alfred Adams, Dame, 36 hrs fm Santa Cruz; lime to Davis & Jordan.

March 22—Bark Chas Devans, Boyd, 11 ds from Port Madison; lumber to G A Meiggs.

Schr Ortolan, Bruce, 24 hrs fm Pigeon Point; produce to Brennan & Co.

Schr Astoria, Smith, 40 hours from Santa Cruz; produce to N Pierce.

March 23—New Gren brig Ellenita, Sanger, 8 ds fm Vancouver Island; lumber to John Dewar.

Schr Black Prince, Adams, 12 hrs fm Point Reyes; in ballast to Master.

Schr J K F Mansfield, Lamb, 18 hrs fm Albion River; lumber to H Wetherbee.

March 24—U S stmr Active, Belcher, fm a surveying cruise.

Schr Adeline, Hutton, 48 hrs fm Monterey; wood to Barker & Co.

Schr Odd Fellow, Sudden, 25 hrs fm Pajaro; produce to Brennan & Co.

Schr Nevada, Roberts, 21 ds fm Point Concepcion; in ballast to Master.

Schr T H Allen, Allen, 2 ds fm Pajaro; produce to Master.

### Cleared.

March 20—Ship Santa Claus, Foster, Hongkong; D L Ross & Co.

Bark Nahumkeag, Williams, Portland; A Clark & Co.

Schr J H Roscoe, Marsh, Punta Arenas; Master.

March 22—Steamer Sonora, Whiting, Panama; Forbes & Babcock.

March 23—Fr ship David, Lemercier, Mazatlan; Rousset, Auger & Co.

Ham schr Clipper, Marxen, Hongkong; M Larco.

March 24—Dutch bark Caroline, Stengk, Hongkong; Macondray & Co.

## MARRIED.

In this city, March 21, by the Rev. Father Maganotoo, Andrew Jackson, Esq., of New York, to Miss Kate McKewen, of Philadelphia.

## DIED.

In Stockton, March 19th, L. F. Shaw, aged 36 years.

In Shasta, at the County Hospital, March 11th, Wm. Howard, aged 30 years.

In Napa City, March 16th, Selina Matilda, wife of Nicholas Bastien, aged 28 years.

At Michigan Flat, El Dorado county, March 17th, Geo. Chisholm, formerly of Calhoun county, Michigan, aged 35 years.

At Mad Canon, El Dorado county, March 1st, Joseph Leonard, formerly of New York city, aged 28 years.

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

**Prepared and carefully corrected for The Pacific BY AN EXPERIENCED COMMERCIAL REPORTER.**

**Anchors.**
Per ℔ ......— — @— 8

**Boots and Shoes.** DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Desirable invoices will not sell for 10 ₩ ct below eastern cost.

**Bread.** DUTY 15 PER CENT. AD VAL.
Pilot ₩ ℔ ......— 9½@— 10
Navy ......— 7 @— —
Crackers, in tins ..— 12 @— 14
Cakes, assd tins ..— 13 @— 15
Cal Soda Biscuit ..— 12 @— 13
Cal Sugar Biscuit .— 14 @— 15

**Beeswax.** DUTY 15 PER CENT. AD VAL.
White ₩ ℔ ......— — @— 65
Yellow ......— — @— 45

**Candles.** DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Sperm ₩ ℔ ......— — @— 47½
do Patent ......— 50 @— —
French ......— — @— 28
Adamantine ......— 17 @— 20

**Cigars.** DUTY 30 PER CENT.
Small lots very desirable Havana realizing cost and charges.
Am Im Havana ...10 — @— 20
German do do .... 6 — @15 —
Man Cher No 1 ....— — @— —
do No 2 ....— — @15 —
do No 3 ....— — @— —

**Coffee.**
Duty free when imported from place of growth in all vessels except those of Spain and Portugal, in which case it is 15 ₩ cent., and also free when imported in vessels of those nations from their own colonies.
Java, white ₩ ℔ .— 17 @— —
Java, green ......— 17 @— —
Manila ......— 16 @— —
Costa Rica ......— 16 @— —
Rio ......— 13½@— —

**Cordage.** DUTY 19 PER CENT.
Manila, Am made .— 10 @— 12½
Manila ......— 9½@— 11½
Manila, S. F. Manufacturing Co.'s jobbing at ......— 11½@— 12
Tarred Cordage ...— 10 @— 15
Bale Rope ......— 14 @— 14½
Bolt Rope ......— — @— 14
Cotton Twine ......— 35 @— —
Flax & H Twine ..— 35 @— —

**Coal.** DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Lacka ₩ ton ......18 — @18 25
Lehigh ......18 — @18 25
Cardiff ......— — @19 —
Scotch ......— — @18 —
West Hartley ......— — @18 —
Liverpool ......— — @18 —
Sydney ......12 — @13 —
Cumberland ......28 — @— —
Vancouver Island ..— — @12 —
Oregon ......— — @12 —
Chile ......— — @12 —

**Crockery.** DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Well assorted invoices selling for 10@15 per cent below cost and charges.

**Dry Goods.** SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Heavy Brown, 3-4 .— 8 @— —
do do 4-4 .— — @— 10
do do 5-4 .— 10½@— 12
Bleached Long Cloths, medium quality, 7-8 ......— — @— 8½
Do do 4-4 ......— 8 @— 12
Do do medm qlty 5-4 book fold ...— — @— 11½
Do do 8-4 do ...— — @— 25
Do do 10-4 do ...— — @— 27½
DRILLING.
Heavy Brown, 30 inches ......— 9½@— —
Bleached 28 inch ..— — @— 10
COTTON DUCKS.
Nos. 1 to 5 ......— 21 @— —
Nos. 6 to 10 ......— 16 @— —
Twld Ravens, 28 in — — @— 15
Metheun ......— — @— 16
Flax Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6 ₩ bolt ....— 11 @— —
TICKINGS.
Ex heavy 36 in ...— 14 @— 16
Medium, 30 in .....— 11 @— —
OSNABURGS.
Plain 30 in ...... No sale.
Twilled 24 in ...... No sale.
Plain 24 in ...... No sale.
Plain 21 in ...... No sale.
DENIMS.
30 inch ......— 10 @— 11
DIAPERS.
Scotch 11 yd pieces fine ......1 25 @ 1 50
Do do medium ...1 — @ 1 25
Russian Crash, medium ₩ yd ......— — @— 12½
PRINTS.
Merrimac Blues ...— — @— 10½
do Fancy ..— — @— 10
Shirting, plaids & stripes ......— — @— [illegible]
Cocheco Fancy ....— 10 @— 10½
[illegible]

**Satinett Pants** ....18 — @27 —
Cassimere do ......30 — @54 —
Overalls ......4 — @ 4 50
Reefing Jackets ... 2 50 @ 3 75
Goodyear's Black Rubber Coats .. 3 50 @ 4 50
Do White do ..... 5 — @ 5 50
Do Slate Colors. 2 — @ 2 50
Do Rubber Pants. 2 — @— —

**Drugs.**
Market generally supplied by importations to the regular trade.
Alum ......— — @— 4
Balsam Copaiba ..— 75 @— —
Bi-Carbonate of Soda ₩ ℔ ......— 3½@— 4
Borax, refined ....— — @— 24
Brimstone, American roll ......— — @— 3
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur ......— 5½@— 6
Cream Tartar ......— 40 @— —
Castor Oil, E I refined ......1 30 @ 1 40
Epsom Salts ......— — @— 4
Hydro Potass ......— — @ 6 —
Opium Turkey ......— — @ 6 —
Opium, China ......11 — @12 —
Oil Annis ......5 50 @ 6 —
Quicksilver ......— — @— 65
Sal Soda, Am and English ......— — @5½ —
Sulphate Quinine, ₩ oz ......— — @ 2 —
Tartaric Acid, ₩ ℔ ......— 55 @— 57½
Annatto ......— 3 @— 40
Copperas ......— 2 @— 3
Sugar of Lead ......— — @— 18
Sulphuric Acid ....— 7 @— 8
Saltpetre, E. I. refined ......— 15 @16 —
Nitric Acid ......— 18 @— —
Corks ₩ 1000 ...... 1 75 @ 2 50

**Fish.**
Duty on Foreign Caught 15 ₩ cent.
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ hfbbl ...... 9 50 @— —
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ kitt ......— — @ 3 25
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ hfbbl ...... 7 50 @— —
Salmon, Oregon pickled ₩ bbl ...— — @11 —
Salmon, Puget's Sound ......— — @ 9 75
Salmon, Smoked, ₩ ℔ ......— 8 @— —
Cod, Dry, ₩ ℔ ....— 7½@— —

**Flour and Meal.** DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Gallego, ₩ bbl ....— — @— 18
Haxall ......— — @— 18
Oregon ......14 50 @15 50
California ......15 50 @17 50
Corn Meal, pun ..35 — @— —
Corn Meal, bbls ...10 — @— —
Corn Meal, hf bbls 5 — @— —

**French Conserves and Liqueurs.**
Brandy Fruits, ₩ case ...... 6 — @— —
Fruits in Syrup ...— — @10 —
Absynthe, Pernod's ₩ doz ......— — @12 50
Do Berger's ......— — @12 50
Do Leuba's ......— — @11 —
Imitation ......— — @ 6 —
Vermouth com'on 6 — @ 7 —
Vermouth Noilly ..— — @ 7 50
Curacoa ...... 9 — @— —
Kirchwasser ...... 8 — @— —
Muscatel ......— — @ 3 75
White Wine Vinegar ......— — @— 75

**Fruits and Preserves.**
DUTY: Oranges, Lemons, and Green Fruit, 8; Nuts of all kinds, and Grapes, not dried, 24; Preserved Fruit or Sweetmeat, 15@23; Dry Fruit of all kinds, 8 ₩ cent. ad val.
Apples, dried, in casks ......— — @— —
Apples, dried, in hlf bbls ......— 14 @— 16
Apples, dried, in kegs, choice ...... None.
Peaches, Chile, dried ₩ ℔ ......— 20 @— 21
Peaches, Am dried in kegs ......— 15 @— —
Figs, Smyrna ₩ ℔ choice ......— 15 @— 18
Prunes, Bordeaux ..— 20 @— 22
Currants, Zante ....— — @— 12½
Citron ...... None.
Raisins, bunch, ₩ box ......— — @ 3 —
Raisins, layer do .. 3 50 @ 3 75
Raisins, cluster do ..— — @— —
Almonds ₩ ℔ ......— — @— —
Almonds, Soft Shelled ......— 25 @— —
Chile Walnuts ......— 11 @— —
[illegible]

**Gherkins, qts** ......— — @— [illegible]
Gherkins, hf gal ...— — @— —
Cucumbers, kegs, ₩ gall ......— 45 @— —

**Furniture.**
Eastern cost to cost and charges.

**Glassware.**
DUTY: Cylinder and Crown, 15 per cent.
The agents of Eastern manufacturers are making limited sales at regular list prices.

**Grain.** DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Corn, California, ₩ ℔ ......— — @— —
Corn, Mexican ......— 4½@— —
Oats, California ...— — @— 1⅞
Barley, California, old ......— — @— —
Do do new ...... 1 45 @— —
Wheat, California ..— 5 @— 5¼
Wheat, Oregon ......— 5 @— 5½
Peas, Split ......— — @— 6
Beans, American White ......— 1½@— 2
California White ..— 2¼@— 3
Beans, Chile Bayos, old ...... No sale.
Do California do ..— 4 @— 4½

**Gunny Bags.**
In bales, each ......— 13½@— —
In bundles ......— — @— 11

**Grindstones.**
Per cwt ...... 2 50 @— —

**Gunpowder.** DUTY 15 PER CENT.
American Blasting Dupont's, ₩ keg — — @ 4 25
Do do Hazard ......— — @ 4 25
Do do Whipple's ..— — @ 4 25
English Blasting ..— — @ 4 25
American Canister Hazard's ......— — @— 35
Do do Dupont's ...— — @— 35
Do do Whipple's ..— — @— 35
English Canister ..— — @— 35

**Hops.** DUTY 15 PER CENT.
First sort, ₩ ℔ ...— — @— 22½
Second sort ......— — @— —

**Hardware.**
Collins' Axes ₩ dz13 50 @— —
do handled ......— — @18 50
Axe Handles ...... 1 50 @ 3 —
Pick Handles ...... 1 50 @ 3 —
Long Handled Shovels branded light 10 — @12 —
Nails, Cut ₩ ℔ ....— 5½@— —
do Wrought ......— — @— —

**Hay.**
California ₩ ton ..14 — @16 —

**Leather.**
DUTY: Sole 15; other kinds 19 ₩ cent.
Sole Leather, Oak tanned ₩ ℔ .....— — @— 45
Do do hemlock tanned ......— — @— 40
Harness Leather ...— — @— 40
Skirting do ......— — @— 40
Wax Upper Leather, ₩ side ...... 4 — @ 4 50
Calf Skins, heavy, ₩ ℔ ...... 1 — @ 1 12
Do do light ...... 1 — @ 1 12½
Sheep Skins ₩ doz 4 — @ 7 —

**Lime and Cement.**
DUTY: Lime 8 ₩ cent., Cement 15 ₩ cent.
California, first quality ...... 2 50 @ 2 75
Cement, Rosendale 1 50 @ 3 50
Cement, Roman .. None.

**Lumber.** DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Humboldt assorted ₩ M ......24 — @— —
Puget Sound, do ..24 — @— —
Redwood Boards ...— — @25 —
Redwood Flooring .— — @33 —
Port Orford Cedar ..— — @35 —
Eastern Lumber ...35 — @50 —
Do oak, hickory and ash plank ...70 — @140 —
Joist, Floor ......31 50 @— —
Shingles, Eastern, best ......— — @— —
Shingles, Redwood ..— — @ 4 —
Redwood Siding, dressed ......— — @25 —
Do do rough ......— — @23 —
Laths, Eastern ......— — @— —
Laths, California ..— — @ 3 50
Doors and Sashes 10 ₩ cent. advance.

**Molasses and Syrups.** DUTY 24 PER CENT.
N. Orleans Molasses in bbls ₩ gal None.
Sandwich Islands do do ......— 35 @— 40
East Boston Syrup in 5 gal kegs ...— — @— 75
Do do in 8 gal kegs — — @— 65
Do in 14 gall kegs .— — @— 60
Seth Adams 5 gal kegs ......— — @— 77½
Do 8 gal kegs ......— — @— 62½
San Francisco Refined 5 gall kegs .— — @— 77½
Sandwich Islands do ......— 45 @— 50

**Malt Liquors.** DUTY 24 PER CENT.
J & R Tennent's bottled Ale, ₩ doz ...... 3 — @— —
Do do Stout ...... 3 — @— —
Dunphy & Co's Guinness Dublin Stout ...... None.
D Dunbar's bottled Ale ...... 3 — @— —
Do do Stout ...... 3 — @— —
Evans & Co's Ale. None.
Jeffrey & Co's Ale, in stone jugs ....— — @ 4 50
Muir & Son's Edinburgh Ale, stone bottles ......— — @ 5 50
Do do in pints .. 3 50 @— —
Marzetti & Son's bottled Ale ...... None.
Do do Stout ...... None.
Friends' Allsopp's bottled Ale ...... 3 — @— —
Byass' do Ale ...... 3 — @— —
Barclay, Perkins & Co's Porter, bottled by H. Friend None.
Morice, Cox & Co's Stout ...... 3 — @— —
A Berwick & Co's Ale ...... 3 — @— —
Abbot's do Ale .... None.
Do do Stout ...... None.
Bryant & Davies' do Ale ...... None.
Robt Porter & Co's do Stout ...... None.
Bridges' Stout .... 3 — @— —
American Ale, in cases ......— — @ 3 —
Do Porter ......— — @ 3 —
ENGLISH CASK BEER.
J R Tennent's Ale ₩ hhd ......50 — @— —
Do Stout do ......47 50 @— —
John Jeffrey's Edinburgh Ale ....47 50 @50 —
Salt's Ale do ......45 — @50 —
Reader, Howard & Co's Stout ...... None.
Allsopp's Ale do ..45 — @— —
Trueman's Stout .. None.
Do XX do ...... None.
Barclay & Perkin's Ale do ......— — @— —
Do do Stout do ....32 — @35 —
Watkins' Dublin Stout ......35 — @37 50
Abbott's Ale do ...30 — @— —
A Berwick & Co's Ale do ......— — @45 —
Burton Brewery Co's No 3 Ale ...— — @45 —
Westminster Brewery Ale ...... None.
Do Stout do ......— — @— —
Bass' Ale ......— — @47 50
Muir & Son's Edinburgh strong Ale 48 — @60 —
AMERICAN.
Eastern ₩ bbl ......— — @12 —
Fairb'ks & Beard's Ale and Porter ₩ doz ......— — @ 3 —
Lion Company's California Ale ₩ bbl ......— — @15 —

**Matches.** DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Round wood, large cases, ₩ gross ...— — @— 50
Do. in tins ......— 65 @— —

**Matting.** DUTY 19 PER CENT.
China 4-4 ......— — @ 8 50
China 5-4 ......— — @ 9 50
China 6-4 ......— — @10 50

**Metals.** DUTY 24 PER CENT.
IRON.
Scotch and English Pig ₩ ton ......30 — @— —
Am Pig ₩ ton ....32 — @— —
Refined Bar, bad assortment, ₩ ℔ — — @— 2½
Refined Bar, good assortment, ₩ ℔ — — @— 3
Plate No 5 to 9 ....— 4 @— 5
Sheet No 10 to 13 ..— 5 @— —
Sheet No 14 to 20 ..— 5 @— —
Sheet No 24 to 27 ..— 5 @— 5½
COPPER.
DUTY: Bolt and Braziers', 15; Pig, Bar, Old and Sheathing, Free.
Sheathing ₩ ℔ ....— — @— 36
Sheathing, Old ....— 15 @— —
Sheathing, Yell ....— — @— 27
Do Old Yell ......— — @— 15
Bolts ......— — @— —
Composition Nails — — @— 30
TIN PLATES.
Plates, Charcoal IX ₩ box ......14 50 @— —
Plates, I C Charcoal ......— — @— —
Coke ......11 — @— —
Roofing Plates ....11 — @— —
Banca Tin, slabs, ₩ ℔ ......— 38 @— 40
STEEL.
DUTY: Cast, Shear, and German 12 ₩ cent; other kinds, in bars 15 ₩ cent.
English Cast Steel, ₩ ℔ ......— — @— 16
QUICKSILVER.
Per quintal ......— — @— 65
ZINC.
DUTY: Sheets 12 per cent.
Sheets ₩ ℔ ......— — @— 18
LEAD.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Pig ₩ ℔ ......— — @— 6½
Sheet ......— — @— 9
Pipe ......— — @— 10
Bar ......— — @— 9

**Naval Stores.**
DUTY: Oakum free; other kinds 15 per cent.
Pitch ₩ bbl ......— — @ 4 —
Tar, American, ₩ bbl ......— — @ 4 —
Rosin ...... 3 25 @— —
Varnish, bright ...14 — @— —
Varnish, Copal, ₩ gal ...... 3 — @— —
Spirits Turpentine, ₩ gal ...... 1 10 @— —
Chains and Cables ₩ ℔ ......— — @— 6
Oars and Sweeps, ₩ foot ......— 9 @— 11
Invoices of Shelf Ship Chandlery about prime cost.
Oakum, Navy, ₩ ℔ ......— — @— —
Do superior ......— — @— 9

**Oil.**
DUTY: Sperm, Whale, and other Fish Oils of foreign Fisheries, [illegible]
[illegible]

**Varnishes.**
Elastic Carriage ..— — @— —
Best Wearing ......— — @— —
Fine Copal ......— — @— —
Best Oak ......— — @— —
American ......— — @— —
Tabor & Trego's London ...... 3 — @ 3 75

**Provisions.**
DUTY: Beef, Pork, Ham and Bacon, Butter and Lard, 15 ₩ ct; Cheese 24 ₩ cent.
Beef, Mess ₩ bbl.20 — @— —
Beef, extra Mess, hf bbls ......13 50 @— —
Pork, Clear ₩ bbl — — @44 —
Pork, Clear, hf bbl — — @23 50
Pork, Mess, bbl ...— — @37 50
Pork, Mess, hf bbl — — @19 50
Pork, Prime, bbl ..— — @24 —
Pork, Oregon, Mess — — @— —
Hams, Billings ....— 22 @— —
Do Ames' ......— — @— —
Hams, in brine ....— 18 @— 19
Hams, Oregon ......— 24 @— —
Bacon, sides, clear .. None.
Bacon, sides, extra clear ......— 23 @— —
Bacon, Oregon ......— 22 @— —
Beef Tongues ₩ hf bbl ......— — @— —
Butter, choice ......— 40 @— 42
Butter, fair to prime — 25 @— 30
Butter, inferior ....— 15 @— 18
Butter, California ..— 40 @— 50
Butter, Oregon .... None.
Lard, kegs, choice ₩ ℔ ......— — @— 23
Lard, 10 ℔ tins ....— 23 @— 24
Lard, 15 and 20 ℔ tins ......— — @— —
Lard, Oregon ......— 23½@— —
Lard, China ...... None.
Cheese, choice ....— 9 @— —

**Potatoes.** DUTY 24 PER CENT.
California ₩ ℔ ...— — @— 1
Sweet ......— 4 @— —

**Pulu.** DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Sandwich Isl ₩ ℔ — 20 @— —

**Rice.** DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Carolina, casks ₩ ℔ ......— — @— 9
China No 1 ......— 5 @— —
China No 2 ......— 5¼@— 5½
Siam No 1 ...... None.
Siam No 2 ...... None.
Patna No 1 ......— 5½@— —
Batavia No 1 ......— — @— 5½
Do inferior ......— — @— —
Manila No 1 ...... None.
Manila No 2 ......— 4½@— —

**Salt.** DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Fine, 20 ℔ bags ...— 14 @— —
Fine, 10 ℔ bags ...— 14 @— —
Fine, 5 ℔ bags ....— 7½@— —
California ground, in 5 ℔ bags ......— 7½@— —
Liverpool ₩ ton ..18 — @— —
San Quentin ......14 — @— —

**Sauces, &c.** DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Worcestershire Sauce, pts ...... 5 — @— —
Do do hf pts ...... 2 75 @— —
Tomato Catsup, pts — — @— 37½
Do do qts ......— — @ 1 25
Pepper Sauce, pts ₩ doz ...... 1 62½@— —
Capers pts ......— — @— —
Stoughton Bitters, ₩ doz, qts ...... 3 — @ 3 50
Do do pts do ...... 1 50 @— —
Boker's Bitters ....— — @ 8 75
Assorted Sauces, pints ...... 1 25 @ 1 50
Lemon Syrup, pure quarts ......— — @ 5 —
Lemon Syrup, common do ......— — @ 3 50
Syrups of Raspberry, Strawberry, Sarsaparilla, Orgeat, Pine Apple 3 — @ 8 —

**Starch.** DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Kingsford's ......— — @— 8
Colgate's ......— — @— 7

**Shot.** DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Assorted ₩ bag ... 1 75 @— —

**Soap.** DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Castile ₩ ℔ ......— 18 @— —
Hill's pale No 1 ...— — @— 8
Colgate's pale No 1 — — @— 8
Chemical Olive ....— 7 @— 8
Brown, in small boxes ......— 4 @— —
Marseilles ......— 12 @— 13
English Yellow ....— 5 @— 6
Do White ......— 5 @— —

**Spirits.** DUTY, ALL KINDS 30 PER CENT.
Alcohol in bbls ....— — @— 75
Do in tin ......— — @ 1 —
BRANDY.
Jules Robin & Co's Cognac ...... 5 50 @ 5 75
A. C. Godard & Co's B. O. C. ....— — @ 5 75
Gautier Freres ....— — @ 4 50
T Denis Hy Mounie & Co ......— — @ 4 50
Otard, Dupuy & Co 6 — @— —
Rizart & Co's ...... None.
United V. Proprietors, Cognac ....— 5 @— —
United Proprietors Rochelle ...... 4 — @ 4 25
Pinet, Castillon & Co ...... 5 — @ 5 50
A Bonniot & Co's Cognac ......— — @ 5 —
Vignerons Unis Rochelle ......— — @ 4 25
Louis Leberton Cognac ......— — @ 5 —
Bisquit, Tricoche & Co ...... 5 — @— —
Hennessy ...... 5 — @— —
J & F Martell ..... 5 — @ 5 50
Marette & Co ...... 5 — @— —
Pellevoisin, Rochle — — @ 4 25
Sazerac ...... 5 — @ 8 —
A Seignette ...... 4 25 @— —
G V Bernard & Co's La Rochelle ....— — @ 4 —
Bordeaux ...... 2 25 @ 3 —
Freeman & Simpson's Philadel'a Mixed ......— — @— 87½
American, octaves — 48 @— 50
J. T. McDougall & Co's California ..— — @ 3 —
GIN.
Browning's Eng ...— — @— —
Old Tom ...... 1 40 @ 1 50
Do Swaine, Boord & Co's ......— — @ 1 55
New York ......— 42½@— —
Woolfe's Scheidam Schnapps ......— — @ 5 25
Voidner's do ......— — @ 5 50
Booth & Sedg'ck's London Cordial ..— — @ 6 —
Roberts & Co's Scheidam Schps — — @ 6 —
Steamboat ......— — @ 1 —
Swan ......— — @ 1 —
Orange Tree ......— — @ 1 —
Locomotive ......— — @ 1 —
Hour Glass ......— — @ 1 —
Crown ......— — @— 35
Other b'ds Holland — 80 @— 85
WHISKY.
Scotch ...... 1 25 @ 1 50
Irish ...... None.
Freeman & Simpson's Magnolia ..— — @ 1 —
Amer low proof ...— — @— 43
Do high proof ₩ gal ......— 41 @— 42
Do California ......— — @— —
PURE SP'RITS.
American ......— 42½@— —
RUM.
New England ......— 60 @— 65
Jamaica ...... 1 40 @ 3 —
CIDER.
Bancroft's ......— — @ 4 —
Fairbanks & Beards — — @ 3 25

**Sugar.** DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Boston crushed ₩ ℔ ......— — @— 20
New York do ......— — @— 20
San Francisco do ..— — @— 20
Refined Loaf ......— — @— —
San Francisco Yellow 16 @— 17½
Do White A ......— — @— 18
Do White B ......— — @— 17½
China, first quality — 14 @— —
Do second do ......— 13 @— —
Do third do ......— — @— —
Ping Fa ...... None.
Manila, first qual .. None.
Do second do ...... None.
Do third do ...... None.
Batavian, Nos 17@20 ......— 14 @— —
Do Nos 14@16 .....— 12 @— 13½
Do Nos 12@14 ..... None.
Sandwich Isl do ...— 12½@— 15½
New Orleans yel .. None.
W. I. Muscovado .— 14 @— 15½

**Spices.**
Mustard, Am in ½℔ glass ₩ doz ...... 1 25 @— —
Do English do ..... 1 25 @— —
French ...... 2 50 @ 2 75
Nutmegs, whole ₩ ℔ ......— — @— 80
Mace ......— — @— —
Assorted invoices, ground, in glass, selling for cost and charges.
Cassia ₩ ℔ ......— 60 @— —
Pepper Grain ......— — @— 11½
Yeast Powders, Preston & Merrill's, in ½℔ tins, ₩ gross ......— — @25 —
Saleratus, ½℔ glass ₩ doz ......— — @— 62½
Do 1℔ papers ......— — @— 37½

**Teas.**
Duty in American vessels, from the place of growth, free, otherwise 15 ₩ cent.
Gunpowder, in 1℔ canister ₩ ℔ ...— 42½@— 45
Do in bxs ......— 30 @— 55
Imperial, in 1 ℔ canisters ......— 42½@— 45
Do in bxs ......— 30 @— 55
Hyson, sm bxs .....— 30 @— 65
Young do do ......— 40 @— 75
Congou ......— 40 @— 55
Pouchong ......— 42½@— 55
Souchong ......— 40 @— 55
Oolong ......— 42½@— 75

**Tobacco.**
Half lbs, favorite brands ₩ ℔ ....— 22½@— —
Do outside do ......— 25 @— —
Do common do ......— 20 @— 25
Pounds, bright natural leaf ......— 35 @— 45
Bright natural leaf fancy packed ....— 50 @— 75
Do ordinary ......— 20 @— 25
Kentucky Leaf ......— 15 @— 16
Goodwin's smoki'g ₩ gross ......— — @ 2 75
Watson's do ......— — @ 2 50
Anderson's solace Chewing ......— — @ 4 —
Goodwin's N Y do ..— — @ 5 —

**Wines.**
per gal ......— 75 @ 2 —
Do in glass ₩ doz. 3 — @ 9 —
Sherry, in wood, ₩ gal ...... 1 — @ 3 —
[illegible]

**Wool.**
Native Cal ₩ ℔ ...— 6 @— 8
[illegible]

**Wooden Ware, &c.**
[illegible]

## THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

[Written for the Pacific.]

### "The Young Architect."

One cold winter evening, a pale delicate woman was preparing a very frugal meal, while a bright faced boy of some thirteen years was eagerly engaged in drawing upon a slate, by the uncertain light of the fire.

"Come my son, you are spoiling your eyes; so put up your slate, for supper is ready;" so saying, the mother lighted the candle and, kissing the cheek of her boy, took her seat at table.

"Oh, mother, how I do wish," exclaimed Tommy, as soon as grace was said, "my dear father was safe at home this cold night, and sister Libby too, yes, and little John, only I know that he is better off with the kind farmer."

"Indeed, my son, I do wish our poor family could be all gathered round our table, poor as it is," and as she said this, the poor mother's lip quivered, and tears moistened her eyes.

"Cheer up, dear mother, do you not know I am going to work very hard, and try to save enough to build you the pretty cottage I drew the plans of, and then mother, my dear father will sign the pledge and help us; and you shall not work at those shoes, stitching on the bindings till your poor fingers ache. Oh, mother I do feel sure we shall yet be a happy family, for your earnest prayers will be answered," and the boy sprang from his chair, and threw his arms round his mother's neck, while she pressed him to her heart, and blessed "Our Father" for her noble son.

And another heard the words, and saw the actions of the boy, even the husband and father, who, though bound by the inebriate's chains, still loved his wife and children, and often felt a deep remorse when, in his sober hours he reflected on the condition which his intemperate habits had brought upon his family, and often he looked back to the time when he had won the loveliest maiden in the village for his bride, and promised to cherish and protect her. It was with such feelings as these, that on this cold night he had crept to the low window, after an absence of two days. The poor family occupied a basement floor of an old tenement, and as there was quite a yard enclosed round it, he could easily watch them unobserved.

In the present frame of his mind, the hopeful, cheering words of his boy produced such a conviction of his degradation, and such a hope for better things, that he bowed his head, and perhaps the first time for years, he uttered a prayer that he might have strength to break the bonds of sin.

In a little time he arose and gained the door and entered, and we may imagine the surprise of mother and son to see him sober, and gentle, holding out his hand to his boy, he said, "Oh, my wife, my child, thank the God in whom you trust, for he has opened my eyes; I have heard our boy, now pray for me that I may have grace to become what I once was, a true protection to my family."

I will not attempt to describe the scene, but "there was joy in heaven over the repentant sinner;" and their prayers were heard.

But Tommy could not long stay to express his feelings, for he was an industrious boy, and earned a small sum every week, by assisting a grocer in the neighborhood, and though so young, his honest and willing disposition rendered him a valuable help to his kind friend. Two evenings each week he was allowed to attend an evening school, and our little friend endeared himself to the teachers by his application to his books, and by his amiable manners.

The hours of Tommy's absence passed by; the repentant father earnestly laying plans, which, by the "grace of God," he would carry out in his future life. The humble spirit of her husband greatly encouraged the wife to hope for better days.

Mr. Selwin had formerly been an excellent mechanic, and could, by prudent industry, support his family, but by yielding to his intemperate habits, he had not only reduced them to poverty, but had incurred debts to quite an amount. And when he ceased to contribute to their necessity, Thomas left school to try and earn something to help his mother and his sister Libby, a fine girl of fifteen who, at the same time procured a situation to work in a cotton mill at a short distance from her native town. John, a boy of eleven went to live with a farmer to do light work between school hours. Libby hoped, by her exertions to keep her little sister at school; and though at first the noise of the machinery, and the cold air, were a sad change for one so young and healthy, still, she did not falter, but cheered on by the wise counsel of a Christian mother, and sustained by "Him, who, alone can supply strength in every trial," she went on, and still her hopes were, "Our dear father will reform, and be again what she could well remember."

Now, for the first time, that father was sensible of the danger to which his daughter was exposed, by being separated from her mother, and he bowed his head in bitter regret, and renewed his resolves for the future.

And thus their son found them upon his return. But as the hour was late, the happy mother bade him reach the "blessed Book," and read the sixteenth chapter of St. Luke. And oh, how earnestly the father listened to the words of our divine Master. And with what heartfelt joy the mother raised her voice in prayer for her loved ones. And lo! the "white winged angel of peace rested over the humble home that night."

Pass we over the efforts of Mr. S. to regain his lost position among his former friends; for though many doubted his sincerity, still, for the sake of his wife and children, they were willing to extend a helping hand.

But he persevered, and soon his old workshop was refitted. The old smile appeared on his wife's face, and the clothing of the little children was improved; little John came home; and again at the close of the day the father could take them upon his knee, and listen to their artless account of sister Libby, and brother Thomas' exertions to keep them at school. "Father," said Jonny, "I am going to learn very fast, so that I can take brother's place when he can do better, then he can help to build the cottage, and mother can have a better home than this." You may be sure he did not check them, for he loved them deeply, and at each new recital he felt his heart grow stronger, and again would he ask help to continue in well-doing. Two years passed on, and now the good people of N—— were somewhat surprised to hear that Mr. Selwin had purchased the corner lot on a new street that bid fair to be one of the prettiest locations of the town; and soon the lumber was brought, and a pretty cottage was built. But the plan was so different from most of the square, stiff houses of the old fashioned town, that some of the neighbors questioned Mr. S. where they got the design. "Oh," answered the happy mother, "those were all made by our dear son, and it is his aim to become an architect."

And now the father, and indeed all the children, were busy employing every spare moment laying out a garden and planting shrubs: of course they were obliged to work slowly, as it was only by industry and prudence that all could, in time, be completed.

One day Thomas was sent to an adjoining town on business for his employer, and in the cars he met an old gentleman, who showed quite an interest in his traveling companion. He began by asking the youth a few questions, and was much pleased by his discreet and sensible answers that, at parting he said, I hope this is only the beginning of our acquaintance, to which Thomas heartily assented. He then started into the town to do his errand, and did not observe that his old gentleman friend followed him, but just as he left the store to take the cars again on his return, he passed the same gentleman entering. Thomas bowed, but being in a hurry, passed hastily down street. The gentleman asked some questions concerning the lad, of whom he heard so favorable an account that he determined to learn more of him.

Some time after this the elderly gentleman made it his business to go again to N——, and inquiring for Thomas Selwin, was directed to the grocery store. When he arrived there, Mr. Martin, the name of Thomas' employer, told him that his young friend was at home, for," said he, "I try to spare him all I can, he has such a taste for study, and is so faithful to my interests while in the store, I would not hinder his persevering for a great deal, and he says he must become an architect. "Indeed!" exclaimed the elderly gentleman, "I am happy to hear this, for I have taken an interest in him and wish to serve him, and as I have a friend who is quite a celebrated architect, I think I can place him with him." "But," said said Mr. Martin, "I think he has made every inquiry, and he cannot commence a regular course, until he can save a sum, which is at present quite beyond his means."

"Oh, well, I will arrange that; has he a brother who could take his place with you?"

"Yes sir," said Mr. Martin, "and I shall be glad to take him, though sorry to part with my young friend, as I am deeply attached to him; still, I cannot ask him to stay, when I know how strong his inclinations are to accomplish all he has undertaken."

"Will you show me his home? for I wish to see a little more of him, though I do not wish him to know my design at present."

"Yes, keep up this street to the first cross-street, turn, and you will not fail to see his cottage on the corner." So Mr. B—— walked up the town, and easily found the cottage, where he found Thomas with books, papers and pencils, busily engaged. He was not long in telling his young friend his plans, and giving him his address in the city of B——, with full directions where to find him, he took his leave.

When his mother returned, Thomas told her all that had passed, and she told her son, it was her firm belief that this friend was raised up to assist him in his necessity.

"Mother, Libby must come home; I cannot think of leaving you until she is here."

"You know, my son," said his mother, "I would not have consented to her staying away, but I was well assured she was in a pious family, but now your father is getting on well, he is quite anxious to have her at home."

Just one week saw Libby at home, and our young friend, after much good advice from his mother, fairly started on his journey. We will not dwell on the grief his mother felt at the parting, or the firm renewal of those promises which the father had kept so well: if they were sad at his departure, they were rejoiced to have their dear daughter again at home; and who shall picture her happiness when she fully realized the change; she had indeed long known it, still, she did not think her dear ones could possibly have made such a home, and now we we will leave her in the happy task of assisting her mother, and in teaching her dear little sister.

Thomas was soon established in the studio of the architect, and here as at home, his steady industry gained him the love of his master, and the other apprentices.

The note, with good old Mr. B——'s address, enabled Thomas to find his kind friend, and he found a hearty welcome awaiting him.

"Tell me," said his friend, "your plans for spending your evenings."

"That, sir," I wished to consult you about, for I know, that in a city like this, a young man is beset with temptations."

"Will you come and read to me one hour each evening?"

"With much pleasure, sir," answered Thomas. So it was arranged, that after Thomas had taken his tea, every evening he should come and read, and then his friend offered him the use of his library.

Time passed slowly on, but to our young friend it seemed short, for although surrounded by gay young people, and often persuaded to go to places of amusement, he thought of his mother, and the recollection of his early sufferings restrained him. But this was not all; letters from his dear mother and sister often cheered him on, and as every young man will find, who firmly pursues the right path, each year, it was easier, and thus we find him at last in his kind friend's house one evening at the expiration of three years.

"Well Thomas, your term is up, and what now? do you wish to be retained in Mr. Y——'s office, or begin for yourself?"

"My kind friend," answered the grateful youth, "I am a little undecided, I can stay where I am, but sir, I think as soon as I can do so, I would rather begin for myself, and the principal reason is, that I should be more by myself. Now I am expected to listen at least, to much I would rather not hear, and if I could only get fairly started, I do not think my expenses would be so great. All the young men in the office are the sons of wealthy men. I do not wish to vie with them in any thing, still I know I cannot avoid some expenses that I could wish to avoid, were I differently situated."

"I understand you child, and I wish to-morrow you would come here."

"At what hour, sir?"

"Precisely ten."

"Do you think I can be spared?"

"O, yes, take this note to Mr. ——, and I do not think there will be any difficulty."

The morrow found our young friend punctual to the hour. Putting on his hat, the old gentleman took Thomas' arm and walked leisurely up the avenue leading to one of the principal business streets of B——; soon stopped in front of one of the massive granite fronted buildings, and entering, at once ascended the stairs to a suite of rooms, such as are usually occupied by lawyers, and other professional men, for offices. Here he turned the key of a door opening into a front room, and displayed to the astonished young man an office fitted up very neatly. Every thing was in complete order. Some fine maps, and engravings of celebrated buildings adorned the walls.

"Come, Thomas," said the good old gentleman, "let me introduce you into your office. I have made all necessary arrangements with your old master, and you have nothing to do but go to work. See, here are orders for three suburban residences, all wanted as soon as possible. Now my son, do me all the credit you can. Nay, no thanks," for the young man tried to express his joyful surprise. "you see it has been a nice pastime for me." And he heartily shook the hand of his young friend, and we will leave them for the present, and take a look at the old town of N——.

An enterprising company had recently completed a railroad, making a direct communication between N—— and the city of B——; some large cotton mills were erected on the river; new houses were built, and as every-thing had taken a start, a large majority of the people had petitioned for a city charter. Thus at the end of three years many changes had taken place, and our old fashioned town became a city.

A mayor, aldermen, and city council were elected, when it was proposed to erect a fine city hall. A fine lot of land, which would be an eligible site for the hall was given for the purpose by a patriotic citizen; and designs and contracts advertised for not only in the N—— *Herald*, but in the newspapers of the city of B——.

"My dear wife," cried Mr. Selwin one day on returning home, "whom do you think will be here to-night, and what do you think is the case?"

"From your face, I should think it was our dear son," answered Mrs. S., "but I cannot imagine the cause, for the letter received two days since, did not mention his coming."

"No, it was to surprise you, my dear. His contract to design and superintend the building of our new city hall, is accepted, and I hastened home to tell you" Tears of joy appeared in the mother's eyes, while the grateful father thanked heaven for his noble boy. And the whole family rejoiced to hear that their dear brother would be at home two days of every week while the work was going on.

The visitor at N—— will not fail to notice the noble building, as it stands on a rising ground at a little distance from the steeet, the grounds surrounded by an iron paling, while two fine old trees which had been an ornament to the town for years, shaded the entrance, and within nothing was wanting to add to the usefulness or beauty of the whole.

But the crowning triumph was at the dedication of the hall. There the happy parents, sister, and benefactor of the young architect, were congratulated on every side, while the modest dignity of the young man won for him the respect of all.

At the close the trustees came forward, and in behalf of the corporation, presented Thomas with a beautiful gold watch; thus proving that true worth, and industry, can be appreciated by those who have witnessed the early struggles and persevering efforts of one firm in the resolve to overcome the difficulties which at first surround them.

One scene more and we will close. We must not forget our friend Libby. When she became settled in her now happy home, her father, anxious to make to his daughter all the reparation possible for his past neglect, now spared no pains to improve her education; and among other things, as she showed great taste for music, had allowed her to take lessons upon the piano, and a kind friend, living near, offered her the use of her own instrument to practice upon, and by this time Libby was quite a proficient.

Let us look into the home of the Selwins on the evening of the eventful day just spoken of. Brother John, and his little sister, with a look of intense satisfaction upon their faces, were standing on the verandah, awaiting the return of their friends. "There they come!" cried the child, and she bounded down the steps and opened the gate, and was caught up in the arms of the dear old gentlemen.

"My dear sister," said the happy young man, "long ago you encouraged my taste for drawing; you advised and assisted me; you left home for the purpose of helping our mother keep the little ones at school. And now you have witnessed some of the fruits of your patient self-denial, in this happy home and my prosperity, you must still farther share it with me." Opening the door of the parlor, which was a neatly furnished room, entirely suggestive of home comforts, he led her to a fine piano-forte, which he had purchased, and caused to be placed there during their absence. "It is your own, darling, and may you long enjoy it, and by this means, add a new charm to our home."

Who shall picture the pure joy in that happy family? "Sing my children, sing thanks to God for all the blessings bestowed upon us," said the mother, while the now noble looking father pressed his son to his heart, and said, "Truly, there was joy in heaven and upon earth over one sinner that repenteth."

And thus it ever is. The young will find many trials and dangers to beset their paths through life, but who shall estimate the good influence of faithfully performing our duties? Even a little child may not say, "I can do no good." AUNT CADDY.

### Be Kind to Your Sisters.

Boys, be kind to your sisters. You may live to be old, and never find such tender, loving friends, as these sisters. Think how many things they do for you; how patient they are with you; how they love you in spite of all your ill-temper or rudeness; how thoughtful they are for your comfort, and are you thoughtful for theirs? Be ever ready to oblige them, to perform any little office for them that lies in your power. Think what you can do for them, and if they express a wish, be ready to gratify if it is possible. You do not know how much happiness you will find in so doing. I never yet knew a happy and respected man who was not in youth kind to his sisters. There is a beautiful song which says:

Be kind to your sisters—not many may know
The depth of true sisterly love;
The wealth of the ocean lies fathoms below
The surface that sparkles above.

BENTON ON DOUGLAS.—The following good one is told of "Old Bullion." Speaking of the Douglas defection, he remarked: "We hear much said about the people that Douglas will take off. He has not taken off the people—*the people have taken off* Douglas, sir."

DO NOT CONDEMN HASTILY.—Be patient with your erring brethren; for God is very patient with you, and it is your duty to imitate your Father in Heaven as much as possible. For one or two acts which may prove to be wrong, do not condemn and cast out forever a brother beloved. You may not understand the whole case, and if you were faithfully and prayerfully to visit that brother, and labor with that brother, as Christ has labored with you, he might be saved. We cannot always see into the heart, and our judgment would perhaps be condemned as often as approved by our Savior. Instead of casting stones at an individual, we would often, if we knew and felt as Jesus, sympathisingly say to the erring, "go and sin no more."

OBSERVATION.—The habit of observation is one of the most valuable in life, its worth can never be too highly estimated, and it is one that can easily be cultivated. Never do anything without observing that all you do is correct. Do not ever take a walk without having your eyes and ears open, and always try and remember what you see and hear. By this means you will acquire more knowledge than can ever be learned from books, as you will find the information in exactly the form you are capable of receiving it. Read books and newspapers, but above all acquire observing habits, for they will be always with you, and ever ready to store your mind with the truths of nature.

READ AND STUDY THIS.—The great difficulty in the republics all over the world has been that the people did not and would not attend to the public business. In France, and in every other state abroad, where republican institutions had been established, there has been a fatal unwillingness on the part of the masses to attend to the public business,—and so long as such business was left to the hands of a few men, government might be administered properly for a time, but no such permanent integrity could be expected as was necessary to perpetuate the great institutions under which we live.—*N. P. Banks.*

HERETICS.—James Lainez, a Jesuit, wrote to Faber, another of the same order, then employed in converting German heretics to the Roman Catholic faith, for some rules to direct the Society how to proceed with them. Faber returned a sensible answer, and laid down the following rules:

1. Sincerely love heretics yourselves.
2. Engage them by your behavior to love you.

This was certainly good advice, worthy to be attended to by Protestants as well as Roman Catholics.—*Cope's Anecdotes.*


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San Jose, Dec. 2, 1857. ISAAC HILLMAN. fo4

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jan7-3m G. W. FRINK, Proprietor.

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sept18-3m R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.

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Napa Female Seminary.
SESSIONS OF FIVE MONTHS EACH, COMMENCE first Monday of May and November.
TERMS,—PAYABLE MONTHLY.

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| Tuition in common English branches.... | $ 4 per month. |
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MANILLA ROPE OF ANY SIZE, MANUFACtured to order, and have constantly on hand a large assortment of
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SAN FRANCISCO CORDAGE AND OAKUM FACTORY.
WE are manufacturing from pure Hemp, and have constantly on hand large assortment of
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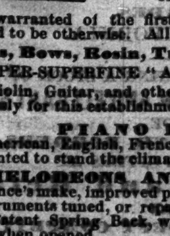
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Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Negotiate Loans, &c.
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JUST OPENED—A Fashionable stock of goods in this line, consisting of the LATEST MODES and manufactured of the BEST MATERIAL.
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ARE OFFERING TO THE PUBLIC THE FINEST ARRAY OF
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NEW AND ORIGINAL STYLES.
CHILDREN'S GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
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BOOK AND STATIONERY CO'S
CLOSING SALE!
On account of the rush caused by the
REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES
And the amount of Stock we have to be disposed of, the
NOISY CARRIERS'
BOOK & STATIONERY COMPANY
Are under the necessity of
POSTPONING
THEIR
CLOSING SALE
From the first of March until immediately after the SAILING OF THE STEAMER of the
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At which time all goods remaining on hand
WILL BE SOLD
AT AUCTION,
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS,
FOR CASH.
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feb14-1m

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Nos. 110 and 112 Clay Street,
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CARPETS,
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&c., &c., &c.
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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.
Carrying United States Mails.
ARRANGEMENTS FROM JAN'Y 1st, 1858.
STEAMER NEW WORLD, Captain SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
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One of the above Steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
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Connecting with the light draft Steamers for
MARYSVILLE, COLUSA, and RED BLUFFS.
For particulars apply at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front sts.
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CORNER OF BATTERY AND PINE STREETS.
WOOD SAWED IN LENGTHS TO SUIT WITH dispatch.
The best Red Ash Anthracite Coals broken in sizes to order.
—ALSO—
The best English, West Hartley, Cannel and Liverpool, Scotch, Chile, Sydney, Vancouver, Bellingham Bay, Coose Bay, etc.
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MACHINE SHOP.
FIRST STREET, BETWEEN MISSION AND HOWARD.
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are constantly making additions to their extensive works. Among these is a POWERFUL STEAM HAMMER, which enables them to execute the
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cheaper than at any other establishment in the city; and they can, with the greatest confidence, announce to the public the
Best Foundry and Machine Shop on the Pacific Coast.
Our patrons will ever find us THOROUGH IN OUR WORK, FAIR IN OUR DEALINGS, and MODERATE IN OUR PRICES.
With the largest assortment of PATTERNS, and new ones constantly making, we can execute orders on the shortest notice for
STEAM ENGINES,
HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE;
Quartz Mills of every Model, and Stampers
OF WHITE IRON,
superior to any for this use, and imported only by ourselves.
MINING PUMPS OF ALL KINDS;
FLOURING MILLS,
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SHINGLE MACHINES, cutting 24,000 per day, and more perfectly than any in use; CAR WHEELS and AXLES, of all dimensions; BUILDING FRONTS, ROUND, SQUARE and FLUTED COLUMNS; BALCONY RAILINGS; HORSE POWERS; STOVE and PLOW CASTINGS; RETORTS, GRATE BARS, RANGE PLATES, BOILER FRONTS, WATER BACKS, WHEELBARROW WHEELS, SMUT MILLS, SASH WEIGHTS, BRASS WORK; and, indeed, CASTINGS and MACHINERY of every description whatever.
All Work Warranted according to Order.
Orders from the Country, by Express or otherwise, with a remittance or satisfactory reference, will be promptly filled. [no19-3m] GODDARD & CO.

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IN CALLING ATTENTION TO OUR NEW SEED Store we deem a lengthened notice unnecessary. We would merely state that our
Stock is entirely new,
And we shall keep a full assortment of the choicest Foreign and Domestic Field, Herb, Vegetable, Flower, and Tree Seeds, Bulbous and Tuberous Roots, &c., GROWN BY EXPERIENCED CULTIVATORS in the Atlantic States and in Europe.
Every article appertaining to the business furnished at reasonable rates, and warranted as represented.
All orders for SEEDS, TREES, VINES, or BULBOUS ROOTS, directed to C. L. KELLOGG & CO., by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to, packed in the best manner, and forwarded as directed.
C. G. SMITH, New York, Purchasing and Shipping Partner. | C. L. KELLOGG, San Francisco, formerly of J. M. Moore & Co 3m dec2

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Corner Bush and Market streets, opposite the Oriental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.
THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAVE BEEN FOREman, Managers, and active Partners in the above establishment for the past three years, having purchased Mr. SNOW'S interest in the same, will continue the business as heretofore at the old stand, where we are prepared to manufacture
STEAM BOILERS of every description,
STEAM and WATER PIPES, and
SHEET IRON WORK of all kinds,
At the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
Particular attention paid to all orders from the mines for Steam Boilers or Water pipes, Engines or pumps for minig purposes, &c.
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HAVE REMOVED TO GUERIN'S BUILDING, 105 Montgomery Street, between Sacramento and California Streets.
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—ARE INVITED TO—
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK,
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N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world.
☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.
☞ 154 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.
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THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE.
EVERYWHERE CELEBRATED
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Regenerating the Constitution,
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*Entrance on Clay Street.*
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